

D. of J. Fears New Evidence Of Rosenbergs' Innocence

The Worker

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It Was the Truth Which Got Mauled

ON TUESDAY, May 26, morning and afternoon papers throughout the land blared forth the "news" that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had been "mauled" by Japanese "women Communists."

Thus, the New York Times headline—three columns on page 1—declared: "Mrs. Roosevelt Calm after Mauling by Japanese Women." This story, and the others, said a group of Japanese women sought an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt in Tokyo, and manhandled her when she refused to give it.

The following day, buried on page 27 inside the Times, there appeared a small boxed story in which Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary denied any such manhandling had taken place.

Now, most of the papers playing up the original story hated the guts of the late FDR, and are still bitter about all memories and associations of the New Deal. But they know that the New Deal is deeply imbedded in the hearts and minds of America's workingpeople, and that they still associate FDR's widow with it. Hence they sought to play up the hoax in a further effort to inflame opinion against the progressive, anti-imperialist groups everywhere who are resisting the arrogant domineering war-breeding program of our big business-controlled government.

Such is the picture of "journalism" in the United States today. Growing fat on the bribery of big business, and corrupt through the spoils of the imperialist system which it serves, the press is becoming ever more vicious and total in its fakery.

There are few instruments left to express it, and these are facing constant harassment, not the least of which is financial. With the vast amounts of money needed to publish a modern paper, one which fights against the program of monopoly must depend on the ardent backing of its readers to keep it going.

Which gets us to our own fund appeal for \$100,000. So far, we have received something over \$40,000. We need the rest by June 15th. Our reader response from most major urban areas has been swell. Ohio and Michigan, though, are an exception. We have not yet heard enough from the smaller states and communities. Let's keep the money rolling in so that we can continue to expose the vicious falsehoods of the war-provoking press, and help organize the people for peace.

By MILTON HOWARD

SHOWING APPARENT fear that the new documentary evidence in the Rosenberg case would become nationally known in time to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Department of Justice last week

LABOR CAN SAVE THEM!

WHY THE HASTE to kill the Rosenbergs in the electric chair just when shocking new documentary evidence has been uncovered? American labor has a tremendous stake in this case.

If the Rosenbergs can be framed on no evidence but the unsupported word of a single, perjured witness, then any American who displeases the bosses or the corporations can be framed, as Tom Mooney was framed by the open-shoppers of the 1920's.

Labor's intervention in this case, even at this terribly late hour, can be decisive! If Labor urges President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence to life, then the doors to justice will be kept open. Execution cannot still the doubts of the world. Jail cannot hurt the United States. Clemency will save our honor. Let every union local, every union leader, speak for clemency to the President without delay! That is how Mooney was saved. It can be done again.

took the unprecedented step of trying to speed the executions while the defense was making new legal moves.

As the defense sought a Supreme Court stay of execution, which Chief Justice Vinson summarily denied only two hours after the plea had been handed to him by his clerks (he would not see the defense counsel in person), the Justice Department insisted that the execution go ahead as scheduled. It is up to Federal Judge Irving Kaufman to set a new execution date now that the high court by a vote of 7-2 refused to permit an argument on the appeal for a new trial.

The Justice Department's actions are shocking on two counts, observers emphasized:

1—It is unprecedented for the government to seek executions while legal moves are still pending.

The Justice Department's contention that there will not be any execution while the defense is considering new legal moves still available to it is refuted by the grim facts in the Martinsville case, the Willie McGee case and the notorious Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up. All these victims were legally murdered while their defense was still seeking legal stays of execution to which they were entitled.

2—The Justice Department's claim that "no new credible evidence" has been uncovered to justify a stay of the executions is

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Inside Free Viet-Nam I Saw Our Bombs Burn Their Villages

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

SOMEWHERE IN VIET-NAM.

I AM WRITING THESE LINES in a bamboo hut, high against the thickly wooded hillside, somewhere in the uplands of northern Viet-Nam. All last night the thin rain which precedes the downpours of the wet season beat against the roof of

Exclusive

palm leaves, silencing the orchestra of crickets; the rain chilled us all to the bone, despite the fire of bamboo sticks built on the earthen floor. This morning it is hot again. The muddy ridges between the rice fields, which can barely be seen through the banana trees, are drying quickly. The weather has been very changeable in this month of March, 1953 during which I have been able to see for myself how the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam works—how its people live and how they fight. Seven long years, this war has been going on.

I have travelled here by truck, bicycle, horseback and more hours that can be remembered on foot. Some of the mountains were five thousand feet high; there must have been dozens of rivers and forest streams, and the paths which have been hacked out of the jungle are especially terrifying at night.

BY THE TIME the Chinese frontier is reached—many nights away from this spot—the whole trip will have covered more than 600 miles. And most of it has been by night. Viet-Nam life has been turned inside out because of the Hellcats and the Privateers, which fly up into these valleys and plateaus from their bases near Hanoi and Haiphong—X miles and Y hours from where I am sitting.

The peasants guide their buffaloes along the roadsides in the dark, and usually work their fields in the very early morning before the planes come. Only at nightfall do the groaning trucks which carry supplies be-

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JOSEPH STAROBIN, our rising foreign correspondent in the Far East, is now in Free Vietnam, a land unknown to most Americans as Korea was in 1950. We present his eye-witness stories describing history in the making—a land battling for its freedom. The heroic peasants face French armies and puppet troops who are armed with planes, napalm, munitions by the U. S.



We must ask: Will our boys be sent to die there? Starobin interviewed the fabulous Viet-Nam leader, President Ho Chi Minh, and the commander-in-chief of the liberation army, Vo Nguyen Giap. What he saw and heard he tells exclusively for our readers in a series beginning today and continuing Monday in the Daily Worker. His interview with President Ho Chi Minh will appear in The Worker next week.

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ADA Begins to Face Up to Real Problems

By BERNARD BURTON

McCarthyism, the overwhelming world-wide desire for peace and the new threat to all economic and social gains of the last 20 years shaped the deliberations of the sixth annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), held here last week. Many ADA leaders continued to play the "anti-Communist" song but mostly in muted tones, and it was rarely heard at all when rank and file convention delegates took the floor.

This was something new for ADA. It was founded in 1947 as an organizations of liberals and right-wing labor officials to provide "liberal" coloration to the cold war buildup and the hot wars that grew out of it. Many of its leaders lent "respectable" support to the persecutions of Communist and progressives and to the erosion of democratic rights that was taking place under the Truman Administration. They sought to spread the dangerous illusion that, within this framework of cold war and creeping fascism, the economic and social welfare of the people could be protected and advanced.

THE SIXTH convention did not bring a complete abandonment of this platform, but it produced profound modifications. This was 1953. ADA's leaders no longer had any kind of entry to the White House. And Joe McCarthy could no longer be sneered off as an ignorant crackpot. He wasn't going after Communists and "fellow travelers"; he had raised his sights for "Socialists" and "crypto-Socialists." Even the Administration was toeing McCarthy's fascist line.

Most important, the foreign policy which ADA had vigorously advocated, had run into crisis. Most of the world did not swallow the Big Lie of a "Soviet threat" and more and more Americans were seeing through it.

And on top of all this the signs of economic crisis were appearing while the Administration was following a policy of soaking the poor and fattening the rich.

BY THE TIME the convention opened it had become clear that no group could long claim the name of "liberal" without taking a stand against McCarthyism, against the giveaway and giveaway program, and that one could no longer

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WASHINGTON.



SIGNING GM CONTRACT in Detroit are (seated at table, l. to r.): United Auto Workers officials Pat Patterson, Jack Livingston and Walter P. Reuther.

What Did GM, Ford Auto Workers Win?

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The recent settlement between UAW president Walter Reuther and General Motors Corporation does not represent progress for the 350,000 GM workers, 310,000

of whom are production workers, who got only a penny raise. With a few dollars added for pensioners, the Ford agreement being hailed here by Reuther as a "great victory" does not represent much more progress for the 135,000 Ford workers than the GM agreement.

If you are still alive after having worked for Ford for 30 years you now get \$137.50, if you are 65 years old. It used to be a \$120 a month. If you have worked for Ford 20 years you now can retire on \$120 a month; before it was \$85 a month.

THE GM WORKERS received one penny added to the 4 cents

annual improvement factor raise which will be more than gotten back through increased production; 19 cents of the 24 cents gotten under escalators since 1950 will not be cuttable since it is added to the base rate; a new index is agreed to that still ties wages to a government juggled cost of living set of statistics and keeps alive the wage cutting angle for the employers. Forty thousand skilled GM workers got a dime increase. Two years ago a panel of the Wage Stabilization Board recommended 28½ cents an hour.

The GM pensioners got nothing

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Capitol Roundup

Fear price study . . . Sales tax in works . . . Blast bill to impair social security

WASHINGTON.

GRASS ROOTS pressure forced its way into the House last week, forcing even some Republican representatives to restore some of the cuts in health, education and welfare. . . . Still out, however, is a \$186,000 item for the Federal Trade Commission to study what happens to the consumer dollar. GOP fears study would confirm farmers getting less and less of it and the trusts getting more and more.

HOUSE Ways and Means Committee is considering a bill which would seriously impair the unemployment compensation program. It would hit states with heavy unemployment and which needs federal aid. The bill (HR 5173) would deplete federal jobless funds by giving states grants for administrative purposes. CIO blasted the bill. . . . Thirty-two civic, labor, veterans and welfare organizations have joined in the Citizens Conference on Social Security to block Chamber of Commerce plan to wreck social security fund.

CIO CAME out in support of Ives anti-discrimination amendment to T-H (S 1831) and said it would continue fight for FEPC law.

HOUSE Interior Committee has been holding hearings on D'Ewart bill to hand over federal grazing lands to the cattle barons. Administration so far has refused to make a policy statement. Report is circulating that Agriculture Department prepared a report against the bill but was pressured to withhold it. . . . A power trust official made this boast to an opponent of giveaways: "You've got to win every election. We only have to win one."

WARNINGS of this paper that a national sales tax is definitely in the Administration works were confirmed by a high Treasury official. This is part of administration new revenue program come Jan. 1. . . . NAM has been pushing for tax "relief" which means shoving more of the tax load from their rich to the poor. . . . The Korean war has produced one new millionaire for every 20 casualties.

THE INVESTIGATION of Henry W. Grunwald, reputed big-time tax fixer has suddenly quieted

down. Couldn't be that it has something to do with very prominent Republican as well as Democratic names coming out in the hearings—like Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) or former Sen. Richard M. Nixon, now Vice President?

WHILE the Administration calls for extension of the excess profits tax, the Internal Revenue Bureau is still trying to collect \$754,890 in EPT taxes from an enterprise owned by a cabinet member. The enterprise is the Houston (Texas) Post and the owner is Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Hobby's paper is fighting the levy in tax court.

LABOR PRESSURE finally stopped the move to put former Gov. William "King" Tuck on the House Labor Committee. Tuck said he wouldn't be a "union janissary." AFL legislative representative A. J. Biemiller said Tuck "wears the golden collar of Big Business around his neck."

AN AGENT of the Department of Labor has been charged with deporting three Mexican nationals because they had joined the AFL Agricultural Workers Union. . . . Number of federal workers laid off under the Administration's economy drive now totals 44,000.

GOOD BUSINESS may mean bad business. Delegates to the American Warehousemen's Association convention here like the profits that come with bulging warehouses. But they also fear they're bulging too much and may be a warning of economic crisis. . . . Another cause for worry in economic circles is the appearance of cancellation orders for steel. . . . CIO blasted Administration fiscal policies as "bankers holiday." Said moves to liquidate RFC would put small business at mercy of bankers who have already received a bonanza in the Treasury-stimulated higher interest rates.

SOME RESULTS so far of government's higher interest rates: Many small businesses are cutting back expansion plans because it costs more to get a loan now. Price support loans to farmers have gone up from 3½ to 4 percent. VA home loans up from 4 to 4½ percent. It is estimated interest rise will add \$10 billion in installment payments to the cost of buying autos in 1953.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention

LEADERS TRY TO PLAY BALL WITH GOP, BUT CAN'T IGNORE UNION PAST

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO

THE CONVENTION of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held here was a picture of contradictions as the union's leadership sought to play ball with the employers and the Eisenhower administration while still playing up to the traditional progressive union sentiments of the members.

The main feature of the convention was the effort of president David Dubinsky and associates to stem or tone down the trend in the labor movement to fight the new administration's anti-labor drive. There was even an effort to build illusions in the President.

Dubinsky set the tone in his opening remarks when he said "it is too soon to pass judgement" on the Washington administration. That remark was heard many times in the reports and resolutions before the 1,000 delegates. But there were also many remarks that echoed the denunciations of the Eisenhower administration heard from labor leaders generally, even those at the head of the AFL and CIO.

THIS REPORT on labor and ad-

cial legislation gave an example of the confusion and inconsistencies that poured upon the delegates from the platform—and it was only free from the platform because in the entire convention of eight days, only three delegates on the floor made as much as a remark.

The report begins with a complaint that the Eisenhower administration's policies are "unclear, unstated or unsound." But, continues the report, "President Dubinsky has pointed out, we must exercise patience before passing final judgment on the administration."

The very next paragraph says: "Back in January, President-elect Taft laid down the basic policy of the administration."

Then farther on in the report, dealing with the new anti-labor bill being put forward by the administration in the Senate, the report says:

"What the legislative leaders of the Administration seem to have in mind is a new punitive measure so reactionary in intent that it would make the last six difficult years under Taft-Hartley look like the Golden Age of labor."

SO WITH RESPECT to foreign policy, a long document was adopted that does all but actually call for war. It certainly calls for every form of provocation and greater tension to bring it about. But at the same time these leaders were unable to ignore the widespread will for a truce in Korea and hope in the current negotiations. "We should never shut the door to negotiations," says the document adopted although with that comes a list of "conditions" for peace that would in effect close the door to negotiations.

The issue of McCarthyism was similarly confused. Dubinsky was unable to ignore it in face of the fact that this fascist threat is the dominant issue in the minds of the members. His resolutions committee, therefore, coupled the fight on McCarthyism with the fight on Communism and made the resolution mainly an anti-Communist document. McCarthyism is objected to only because of its "methods" in fighting Communism, resulting in charges against many who are not Communists.

THE ILGWU LEADERS claim that they have been fighting Com-

munist for 30 years and are better authorities on the problem than "these self-appointed" experts against Communism who have appeared on the scene only recently. The resolution adopted while calling for a fight on Communism, stresses mainly a war on Communism as the way to block McCarthyism.

In contrast to the many recent conventions—both AFL and CIO—that have gone on record against the Smith, McCarran and like state laws, the ILGWU did not even adopt a resolution on civil liberties and no mention was made of any of those laws.

Delegate Raymond Orsini of New York Local 91, rose after the unfinished anti-McCarthyism resolution was read and said "The word fascism is not in the resolve. I believe it should be added to it."

Julius Hochman, chairman of the resolution committee said: "In order to keep the issue clear we should retain the resolution as submitted." And that was that in this convention of machine-dominated delegates.

THE POLITICAL DECISIONS of the convention, too, reflected a hesitancy to take a definite direction. The political report, begins by saying "Your committee believes that it too early and would be untimely to make any final judgements about the new regime in Washington." At the same time a program is projected for more political activity to defeat the plans of the Eisenhower regime and for a liberal-labor coalition of forces and alliances that would eventually bring about a "political realignment."

The confusion was especially compounded in the two major speeches before the convention by the two top heads of the Liberal Party of New York, which is endorsed and financed by the ILGWU. Adolph Berle, the chairman of the L. P., declared the issue which would dominate the 1954-56 elections, was the alleged basic difference in foreign policy between the Eisenhower - Dulles forces on one side and the McCarthyite on the other. "It is on that issue, he said, that labor should decide its course. He said:

"The crucial vote will come in . . . (Continued on Page 14)



NOW DON'T TRY TO TELL ME COMPANY POSTERS ARE THAT EFFECTIVE!

Show N.Y. Can Reach Sub Goals

A DETAILED SURVEY of its experience in The Worker circulation campaign thus far has convinced the New York Freedom of the Press Committee that there is no objective reason why the goals it has set for itself in this campaign cannot be reached.

These goals of 18,000 Worker subs and 1,500 for the Daily Worker are slightly higher than New Yorkers obtained in the campaign of 1932.

True, repression has become more severe, the Committee found, but all experience showed that the spirit of resistance to this repression and to the anti-labor, anti-Negro policies of the Eisenhower-Dewey and Impellitteri Administrations has been rising.

Thus, some 85 percent of the readers reached were renewing their subs, many former readers were resubscribing and in the few places where efforts were made to reach new readers, they were getting favorable response.

The Committee noted that in one area where the campaign had been organized properly and had received the attention of the readership—in the Chelsea area of Manhattan—the goal set, though relatively high—had been reached within a month's time. Elsewhere, it was found, the readership had not joined the campaign to the same degree as in the past.

Among electrical workers, there was little activity for some time

after the campaign opened, and it floundered. Then some of the paper's devoted supporters took hold, rapidly involved many other readers, and obtained some 80 subs, to reach 80 percent of the goal of 100.

Among distributive workers, too, the start was slow. But once it got going, The Worker supporters came through with more than 400 subs, and are plugging away to reach their target of 500.

One group of readers in the Lower Bronx started the campaign with a bang, but then dropped it while still short of their goal of 60. They picked it up again a couple of weeks ago, and went over the top in short order. They are now seeking another 10, above the goal.

These, and many other such experiences, encouraged the committee to renew the fight for subscription goals in New York. The past couple of weeks have been occupied with preliminaries, and now it is felt that the way has been cleared for some intensive campaigning until June 15.

Outside New York, the campaign has been almost at a standstill though many areas are still far from goals. Overall, some 60 percent of the 19,000 Worker goal for the nation has been achieved, or 11,312 Worker subs; and over 2,500—or 84 percent—for the Daily Worker. Here are the standings by area:

State	Worker Goal	In So	Percent	Daily Goal	In So	Percent
Connecticut	325	336	103	100	112	112
Rocky Mt. Area	50	25	50	15	16	107
Illinois	1750	1292	74	250	248	99
Indiana	100	40	40	35	21	60
Iowa	25	18	72	25	11	44
Maryland	150	113	77	100	103	103
Michigan	400	263	65	150	89	59
Minnesota	250	165	66	150	47	31
Mo.-Kansas City	75	48	64	35	29	78
Montana	50	36	72	15	3	20
New England	450	400	89	175	112	64
New Jersey	1000	791	79	200	179	90
Ohio	400	191	47	160	95	59
Eastern Pennsylvania	600	382	63	200	137	68
Western Pennsylvania	50	56	112	30	41	136
West Virginia	20	70	350	3	3	100
Wisconsin	150	83	55	75	41	54
Southern States	180	139	77	100	70	70
Miscellaneous		216			194	
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	4611	76	1500	1331	103
New York State	13000	6701	52	1500	975	65
Total — National	19000	11312	60	3000	2306	84

TUNG-SOL ON STRIKE

Nearly 3,000 workers of the Tung-Sol Electric Co. are out on strike at plants in Newark, East Grange and Bloomfield. The workers are represented by the United Electrical Workers Union (Iud.).

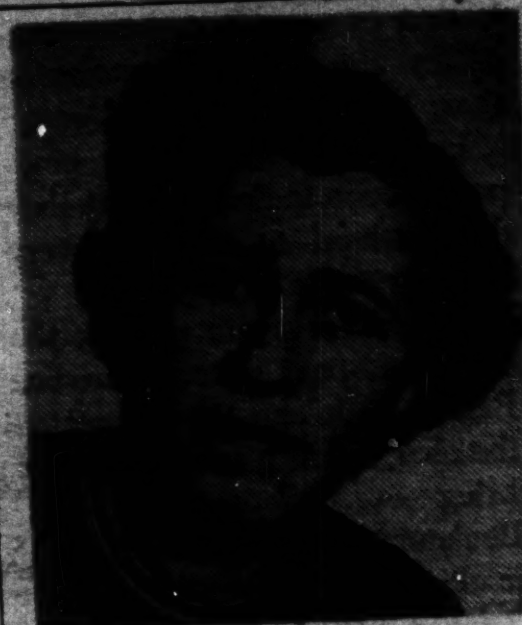
The company offered only a 3% percent increase under a wage re-strike. The workers voted down the inadequate company offer.

Court Hears Plea for Freeing of Mrs. Hyndman

CHICAGO.—Freedom for Katherine Hyndman hung in the balance here this week following a plea in the Circuit Court of Appeals for bail in the case of the Gary leader. Mrs. Hyndman has been imprisoned without bail for seven months under provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Chicagoans hoped for a ruling from the three-judge court which would overrule a lower court's decision upholding her imprisonment, and score a victory in the nation-wide fight against this concentration camp practice.

THE Youngstown Sheet and Tube local of the CIO United Steelworkers is expected to take action at a membership meeting on the report of an official observer at the court hearing. The 7,000-member local has previously



AFL Food Workers Win Wage Hikes

AFL FOOD EMPLOYEES, Local 490, representing 2,600 workers in 170 A&P stores in the Pittsburgh area obtained a 12-cent hourly raise in a new contract. Night work goes to time and a half for all time over two nights at the regular rate. Starting pay for men is to be \$55 weekly, and for women, \$50.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, Local 249, AFL, has gained a weekly increase of \$6 on the base pay, improved commissions, and other fringe benefits in new agreements with two major bottling concerns covering 270 drivers.

TWO THOUSAND AFL Service workers, employed in 50 of Pittsburgh's principal buildings have obtained a welfare insurance program covering life, accident and

sickness and hospitalization. The agreement was negotiated by Local 29, AFL Building Service Employees Union.

The union members have a coverage of \$1,000 life, accidental death and dismemberment insurance. They are entitled to \$15 a week sick and accident benefits for a period of 13 weeks, together with a Blue Cross arrangement entitling them to 70 days hospitalization and \$200 surgical benefits. The expenses of the program are met entirely by the employers, who contribute \$5.20 a month for each employee to the welfare fund.

AFL AMALGAMATED drivers and maintenance men are striking for a 10-cent raise of the Lincoln Motor Coach Line of Jeanette and the intra-city bus service it maintains.

acted to urge both the U. S. Attorney General and another federal court to restore Mrs. Hyndman's right to bail.

Meanwhile, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, active in her defense, indicated that mass action in her behalf would continue. Telling of recent delegations to immigration authorities in Detroit and Hammond, Ind., the Committee urged letters and telegrams to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. in Washington, D. C. demanding that he order Mrs. Hyndman released on bail.

The Committee added that funds to continue Mrs. Hyndman's defense were needed, and appealed that money be sent to its office, 431 South Dearborn St., room 325, Chicago 5, Ill.

Sales Drop, Bosses Lock Out 177,000

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Lockouts by auto bosses saw 122,000 workers not working during last week, with prospects that this figure would rise to 177,000.

The lockouts came as new drives against labor were on in Washington with new amendments to the slave labor Taft-Hartley Act; with auto companies being warned by UAW and CIO president Walter Reuther that mass layoffs loom for thousands unless production is cut down.

The industry is over-produced to such an extent that Packard president Nance says they have reached the end of the road. Chrysler lays off probationary employees in California.

Lockouts were staged by employers as a new settlement was reached by UAW brasshats with General Motors that "won" a penny raise for the average auto production worker whose wages have been cut 2c since Dec. 1, 1932.

The settlement is 19 cents of the 24 cents gotten under escalators will now be uncuttable by adding it to the base rate; one penny is now added to the four cent annual improvement (productivity) raise each June; 10c an hour for 40,000 workers. A new index to which wages are tied is agreed upon, which, when cost of living goes up 0.6, wages rise one cent. When it drops 0.6 they lose one cent. Nothing was granted on pensions and the production workers get only one cent raise, following a penny cut last December and one penny last April when cost of living "dropped."

FORD

Lockouts an age old practice of the auto corporations when car sales lag, began Wednesday, May 26 when the "great humanitarian" Henry Ford II ordered 29,000 in the Detroit area and 57,900 across the nation sent home.

This was his 35th anniversary Birthday Party gift to Ford workers. The excuse given for the lay-offs is the month old strike of the plants in Canton, O. The company forced

the strike by refusing to grant wage increases for nine workers working on new classifications.

CHRYSLER

Chrysler Corporation whose Dodge plant area is packed with new cars and who are getting ready to begin work on the 1934 Plymouth, follows suit in locking out workers.

Using as an excuse a provoked strike at Budd Wheel, Chrysler sent home 29,000. Two weeks ago Chrysler used a strike at Herron Zimmer plant to shut down their plants.

BORG-WARNER

Another hard boiled attitude on the part of an auto corporation which takes its orders from the Big Three, saw a strike at Borg Warner gear plant in Muncie, Ind. This was used also to send workers home on alternate days at Studebaker.

KAISER-FRAZER

Kaiser-Frazer which has 10,000 new cars parked unsold around its Willow Run plant was only too happy to send everyone home and use the lockout technique.

BUICK

General Motors employs also provocative moves by hoisting production standards fifty percent at its Flint Buick plant, forcing a strike situation.

TRANSMISSION

At GM's Detroit Transmission plant GM fires union committeemen who to zealously fight for the rights of the workers and then locks out the entire working force when they protest discrimination against their shop leaders.

'53 Steel Wage Fight Will Not Be Pushover

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—With four weeks to go to the showdown deadline in the steel wage battle, union leaders here are being challenged by the steel companies to show that they mean business.

In various forms, the companies were indicating that they don't intend to give up very much without a battle.

They were again playing the old stand-pat game. Clarence Randal of Inland Steel repeated the charge that a wage raise will bring an "inflationary spiral." Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel made a speech predicting that history will reward those labor leaders who never call a strike. Other industry leaders announced that they "do not consider a wage increase justified this year."

IT ALL had a familiar ring. It was all reminiscent of the kind of talk that in previous years has preceded bitter struggles in which the workers had to win their wage boost on the picketlines.

The steel workers in this area are not expressing themselves for a strike with a college yell. But then they never have.

When the strike came in previous years, however, they were out there solid. They fought it through with courage and unity, staying out as long as the union deemed necessary. That's likely to happen again if a strike comes.

"I'm not looking for any more time off work than I have to

take," one South Chicago worker told us. "But if the company forces us to strike, I'll be out there with the rest."

SOME of the steel locals are making better strike preparations than others. But they are doing it on the sound theory that "the best way to avoid a strike is to prepare for one."

There is a unanimous opinion among steel workers that they must have a substantial increase this year. Some of the dangers they see is that the amount will be too small to meet their needs. Others fear that the companies will try to steer them into some kind of "package" deal that will cost them wages or extend the contract.

There is much apprehension expressed about (a) the pro-company role of the Eisenhower administration and (b) the mettle of the new MacDonald leadership of the steel union.

ON the first question, the steel workers see new difficulties for themselves. On the other hand, it is pointed out that this is the first wage battle in many years in which the steel workers are not encumbered by false illusions that somebody in Washington is going to do the job for them.

As for the new and untried steel union leadership, it is felt that this is a test for MacDonald in which the USA-CIO president feels impelled to "produce."

Some of the more seasoned

people in steel see that the only strategy for the union during these coming weeks is to ready itself for the toughest kind of battle.

THEY attach No. 1 importance to the achieving of full unity behind the demands laid out by the union's wage policy committee, the winning of the entire membership for a militant position, the full preparation of strike machinery.

Rank and file leaders are disturbed by what appears to be apathy among the workers at this crucial stage of the wage fight. They point to the need for setting the membership into motion, for stirring the workers with a clear-cut appraisal of what is at stake here and what it takes to win it.

Toolmakers Win 30-Cent Boost

CHICAGO.—A wage increase averaging more than 30 cents an hour was won by 1,000 tool and die makers at 30 shops here this week as a result of a three-week strike.

The settlement calls for a \$2.70 wage minimum. In some shops, employers have agreed on paying those workers above the minimum a flat 10 percent increase.

Fred Schneider, business representative of International Association of Machinists Lodge lodge was preparing to strike a

litz, explained to The Worker that the strike is a clear-cut victory in which the IAM won its full wage demand.

"The pattern has been set," he said, "and we expect the other shops to fall in line."

Among those shops which signed were those firms which staged a joint resistance to the union through the Tool and Die Institute. The employer's association caved in, however, after the strike remained solid and some employers began settling with the union on its terms.

A union spokesman said that the IAM tool and die makers

number of additional firms whose contracts expire on June 1. Among these were Stewart-Warner, Alcoa and International Register, where the IAM represents the toolroom workers.

Schneider said that some of these firms have already indicated they will go along with the 30-cent pattern.

"They'll either have to sign or we'll go on strike," he said.

The strike was victorious in spite of being hampered by lack of cooperation from top leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the IAM district lodge.

Maude D'Haze, Woman Textile Leader, Dies in New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.

AFTER spending 50 years of her life as a worker in the textile mills of this city and Manchester, England, Maude D'Haze died of a heart attack on May 19, at the age of 64. The heart attack came originally on Sunday afternoon, Mother's Day. Mrs. D'Haze with some 50 close friends and co-workers had gathered to say farewell to Eulalia Figueiredo who was being forced to leave the United States by the Department of Justice because of her long years of devotion to the working-class movement in this country.

There were few dry eyes in the audience as Eulalia recalled the many militant struggles to organize the sweat shops that were and are the textile mills. She paid tribute to the many working women who fought in the front ranks to unionize the industry. She spoke of the need to fight such legislation as the Walter-McCarran and the McCarran bills which are used especially in persecuting foreign-born workers.

IT WAS DURING Eulalia's speech that Maude D'Haze collapsed. Nine days later she passed away at the Acushnet Hospital. Mrs. D'Haze was one of the founders of the CIO union in the textile mills of New Bedford. But she was a militant trade union member long before the CIO was organized. She went to work in the

textile mills in Lancashire, England when she was 11 years old. At the age of 18 she migrated to New Bedford and immediately went to work in the cotton mills of this city. She brought her strong union consciousness with her from England, she also brought with her equally strong ideas of the need for socialism.

Mrs. D'Haze was always an active, militant trade unionist. At various times she functioned as secretary-treasurer of her union local, and also on the joint boards of unions. She attended innumerable union conventions, always a militant spokesman for the needs of the workers in her mill.

DURING World War II, Mrs. D'Haze ran for councilor-at-large to the city council of New Bedford, and got the active support of many textile workers.

Maude D'Haze was also a Communist, having joined the Party shortly after the historic strike of the New Bedford textile workers in 1928, where industrial unions were organized for the first time. She never hesitated to speak her mind on the need to change this system of bitter exploitation of the many for the enrichment of a few. She spent her entire adult life educating everyone around her of the need for socialism.

Maude D'Haze will long be remembered by the textile workers

of New Bedford as a selfless, uncompromising fighter for the rights of the working people. She is survived by one son and by a sister. Her husband had died some 18 years earlier.

20 DIE—ONE MILLIONAIRE

BOSTON ((FP)). — Exec. Sec. Gus Norwood of the Northwest Public Power Assn. said here the Korean war "has produced one new war millionaire, or his equivalent in profits, for every 20 casualties."

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"The Massachusetts State Committee of the Communist Party mourns the death of Maude D'Haze, valiant working class heroine of New Bedford. Our heartfelt sympathy to her son and other relatives."

SPECIAL ENLARGED 96-PAGE ISSUE

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

June Contents

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D. of J. Fears New Evidence Of Rosenbergs' Innocence

By MILTON HOWARD

SHOWING APPARENT fear that the new documentary evidence in the Rosenberg case would become nationally known in time to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Department of Justice last week

LABOR CAN SAVE THEM?

WHY THE HASTE to kill the Rosenbergs in the electric chair just when shocking new documentary evidence has been uncovered? American labor has a tremendous stake in this case.

If the Rosenbergs can be framed on no evidence but the unsupported word of a single, perjured witness, then any American who displeases the bosses or the corporations can be framed, as Tom Mooney was framed by the open-shoppers of the 1920's.

Labor's intervention in this case, even at this terribly late hour, can be decisive! If Labor urges President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence to life, then the doors to justice will be kept open. Execution cannot still the doubts of the world. Jail cannot hurt the United States. Clemency will save our honor. Let every union local, every union leader, speak for clemency to the President without delay! That is how Mooney was saved. It can be done again.

took the unprecedented step of trying to speed the executions while the defense was making new legal moves.

As the defense sought a Supreme Court stay of execution, which Chief Justice Vinson summarily denied only two hours after the plea had been handed to him by his clerks (he would not see the defense counsel in person), the Justice Department insisted that the execution go ahead as scheduled. It is up to Federal Judge Irving Kaufman to set a new execution date now that the high court by a vote of 7-2 refused to permit an argument on the appeal for a new trial.

The Justice Department's actions are shocking on two counts, observers emphasized:

1—It is unprecedented for the government to seek executions while legal moves are still pending.

The Justice Department's contention that there will not be any execution while the defense is considering new legal moves still available to it is refuted by the grim facts in the Martinsville case, the Willie McGee case and the notorious Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up. All these victims were legally murdered while their defense was still seeking legal stays of execution to which they were entitled.

2—The Justice Department's claim that "no new credible evidence" has been uncovered to justify a stay of the executions is

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It Was the Truth Which Got Mauled

ON TUESDAY, May 26, morning and afternoon papers throughout the land blared forth the "news" that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had been "mauled" by Japanese "women Communists."

Thus, the New York Times headline—three columns on page 1—declared: "Mrs. Roosevelt Calm after Mauling by Japanese Women." This story, and the others, said a group of Japanese women sought an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt in Tokyo, and manhandled her when she refused to give it.

The following day, buried on page 27 inside the Times, there appeared a small boxed story in which Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary denied any such manhandling had taken place.

Now, most of the papers playing up the original story hated the guts of the late FDR, and are still bitter about all memories and associations of the New Deal. But they know that the New Deal is deeply imbedded in the hearts and minds of America's workingpeople, and that they still associate FDR's widow with it. Hence they sought to play up the hoax in a further effort to inflame opinion against the progressive, anti-imperialist groups everywhere who are resisting the arrogant domineering war-breeding program of our big business-controlled government.

Such is the picture of "journalism" in a United States today. Growing fat on the bribery of big business, and corrupt through the spoils of the imperialist system which it serves, the press is becoming ever more vicious and total in its fakery.

There are few instruments left to express it, and these are facing constant harassment, not the least of which is financial. With the vast amounts of money needed to publish a modern paper, one which fights against the program of monopoly must depend on the ardent backing of its readers to keep it going.

Which gets us to our own fund appeal for \$100,000. So far, we have received something over \$40,000. We need the rest by June 15th. Our reader response from most major urban areas has been swell. Ohio and Michigan, though, are an exception. We have not yet heard enough from the smaller states and communities. Let's keep the money rolling in so that we can continue to expose the vicious falsehoods of the war-provoked press, and help organize the people for peace.

Inside Free Viet-Nam I Saw Our Bombs Burn Their Villages

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

I AM WRITING THESE LINES in a bamboo hut, high against the thickly wooded hillside, somewhere in the uplands of northern Viet-Nam. All last night the thin rain which precedes the downpours of the wet season beat against the roof of

Exclusive

palm leaves, silencing the orchestra of crickets; the rain chilled us all to the bone, despite the fire of bamboo sticks built on the earthen floor. This morning it is hot again. The muddy ridges between the rice-fields, which can barely be seen through the banana trees, are drying quickly. The weather has been very changeable in this month of March, 1953 during which I have been able to see for myself how the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam works—how its people live and how they fight. Seven long years, this war has been going on.

I have travelled here by truck, bicycle, horseback and more hours that can be remembered on foot. Some of the mountains were five thousand feet high; there must have been dozens of rivers and forest streams, and the paths which have been hacked out of the jungle are especially terrifying at night.

BY THE TIME the Chinese frontier is reached—many nights away from this spot—the whole trip will have covered more than 600 miles. And most of it has been by night. Viet-namese life has been turned inside out because of the Hellcats and the Privateers, which fly up into these valleys and plateaus from their bases near Hanoi and Haiphong—X miles and Y hours from where I am sitting.

The peasants guide their buffaloes along the roadsides in the dark, and usually work their fields in the very early morning before the planes come. Only at nightfall do the groaning trucks which carry supplies be-

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SOMEWHERE IN VIET-NAM.



JOSEPH STAROBIN, our roving foreign correspondent in the Far East, is now in Free Vietnam, a land unknown to most Americans as Korea was in 1950. We present his eye-witness stories describing history in the making—a land battling for its freedom. The heroic peasants face French armies and puppet troops who are armed with planes, napalm, munitions by the U. S. We must ask: Will our boys be sent to die there? Starobin interviewed the fabulous Viet-Namese leader, President Ho Chi Minh, and the commander-in-chief of the liberation army, Vo Nguyen Giap. What he saw and heard he tells exclusively for our readers in a series beginning today and continuing Monday in the Daily Worker. His interview with President Ho Chi Minh will appear in The Worker next week.

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ADA Begins to Face Up to Real Problems

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON. McCARTHYISM, the overwhelming world-wide desire for peace and the new threat to all economic and social gains of the last 20 years shaped the deliberations of the sixth annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), held here last week. Many ADA leaders continued to play the "anti-Communist" song but mostly in muted tones, and it was rarely heard at all when rank and file convention delegates took the floor.

This was something new for ADA. It was founded in 1947 as an organization of liberals and right-wing labor officials to provide "liberal" coloration to the cold war buildup and the hot wars that grew out of it. Many of its leaders lent "respectable" support to the persecutions of Communists and progressives and to the erosion of democratic rights that was taking place under the Truman Administration. They sought to spread the dangerous illusion that, within this framework of cold war and creeping fascism, the economic and social welfare of the people could be protected and advanced.

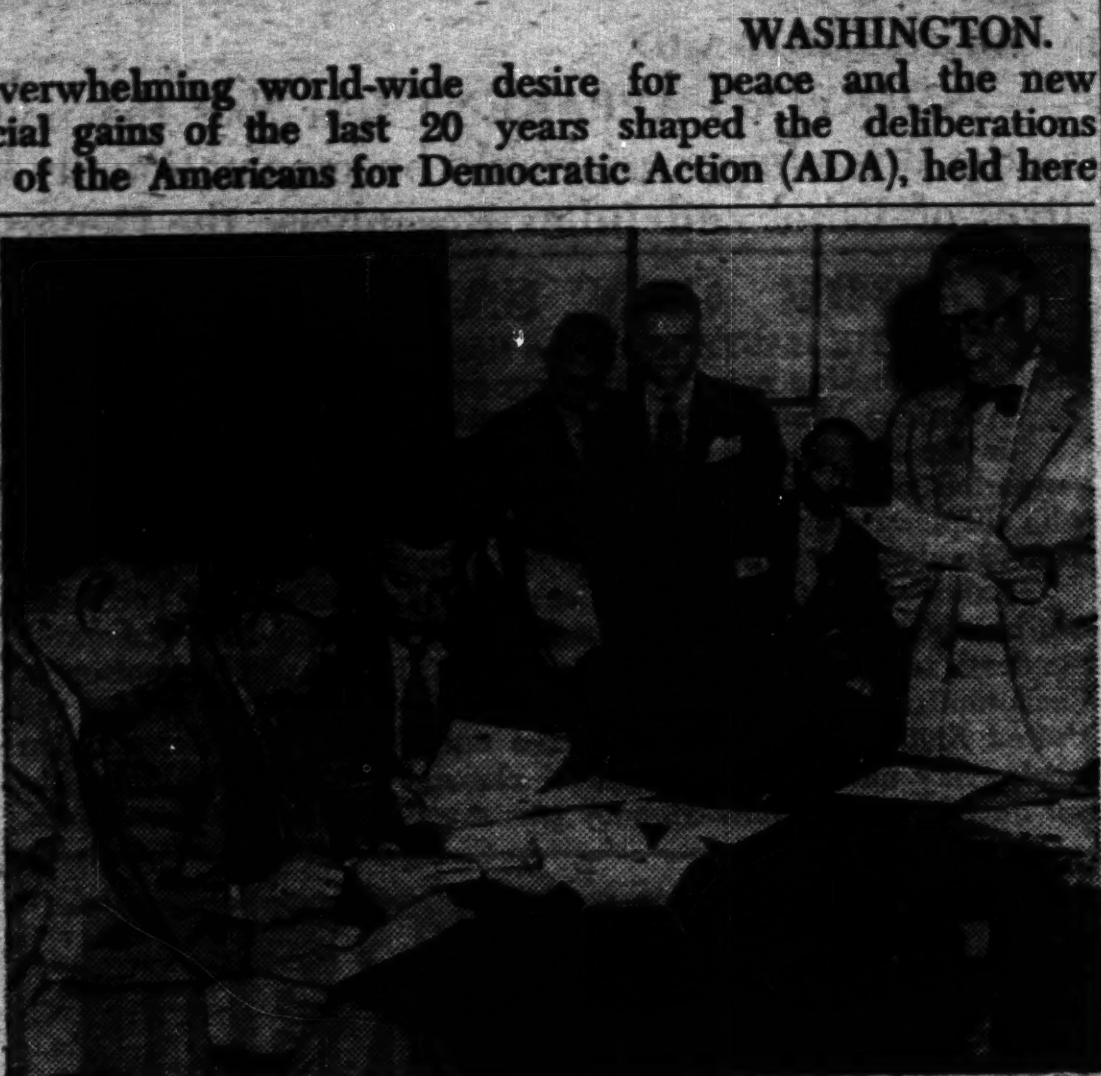
THE SIXTH convention did not bring a complete abandonment of this platform, but it produced profound modifications. This was 1953. ADA's leaders no longer had any kind of entry to the White House. And Joe McCarthy could no longer be sneered off as an ignorant crackpot. He wasn't going after Communists and "fellow travelers"; he had raised his sights for "Socialists" and "crypto-Socialists." Even the Administration was toeing McCarthy's fascist line.

Most important, the foreign policy which ADA had vigorously advocated, had run into crisis. Most of the world did not swallow the Big Lie of a "Soviet threat" and more and more Americans were seeing through it.

And on top of all this the signs of economic crisis were appearing while the Administration was following a policy of soaking the poor and fattening the rich.

BY THE TIME the convention opened it had become clear that no group could long claim the name of "liberal" without taking a stand against McCarthyism, against the giveaway and takeover program, and that one could no longer

(Continued on Page 13)



SIGNING GM CONTRACT in Detroit are (seated at table, l. to r.): United Auto Workers officials Pat Patterson, Jack Livingston and Walter P. Reuther.

What Did GM, Ford Auto Workers Win?

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The recent settlement between UAW president Walter Reuther and General Motors Corporation does not represent progress for the 350,000 GM workers, 310,000 of whom are production workers, who got only a penny raise.

With a few dollars added for pensioners, the Ford agreement being hailed here by Reuther as a "great victory" does not represent much more progress for the 135,000 Ford workers than the GM agreement.

If you are still alive after having worked for Ford for 30 years you now get \$137.50. If you are 65 years old. It used to be a \$120 a month. If you have worked for Ford 20 years you now can retire on \$120 a month; before it was \$85 a month.

THE GM WORKERS received one penny added to the 4 cents

annual improvement factor raise which will be more than gotten back through increased production; 19 cents of the 24 cents gotten under escalators since 1950 will not be cuttable since it is added to the base rate; a new index is agreed to that still ties wages to a government juggled cost of living set of statistics and keeps alive the wage cutting angle for the employers. Forty thousand skilled GM workers got a dime increase. Two years ago a panel of the Wage Stabilization Board recommended 28½ cents an hour.

The GM pensioners got nothing (Continued on Page 13)

Capitol Roundup

Fear price study . . . Sales tax in works . . . Blast bill to impair social security.

WASHINGTON.

GRASS ROOTS pressure forced its way into the House last week, forcing even some Republican representatives to restore some of the cuts in health, education and welfare. . . . Still out, however, is a \$186,000 item for the Federal Trade Commission to study what happens to the consumer dollar. GOP fears study would confirm farmers getting less and less of it and the trusts getting more and more.

HOUSE Ways and Means Committee is considering a bill which would seriously impair the unemployment compensation program. It would hit states with heavy unemployment and which needs federal aid. The bill (HR 5173) would deplete federal jobless funds by giving states grants for administrative purposes. CIO blasted the bill. . . . Thirty-two civic, labor, veterans and welfare organizations have joined in the Citizens Conference on Social Security to block Chamber of Commerce plan to wreck social security fund.

CIO CAME out in support of Ives anti-discrimination amendment to T-H (S 1831) and said it would continue fight for FEPC law.

HOUSE Interior Committee has been holding hearings on D'Ewart bill to hand over federal grazing lands to the cattle barons. Administration so far has refused to make a policy statement. Report is circulating that Agriculture Department prepared a report against the bill but was pressured to withhold it. . . . A power trust official made this boast to an opponent of giveaways: "You've got to win every election. We only have to win one."

WARNINGS of this paper that a national sales tax is definitely in the Administration works were confirmed by a high Treasury official. This is part of administration new revenue program come Jan. 1. . . . NAM has been pushing for tax "relief" which means shoving more of the tax load from the rich to the poor. . . . The Korean war has produced one new millionaire for every 20 casualties.

THE INVESTIGATION of Henry W. Grunwald, reputed big-time tax fixer has suddenly quieted

down. Couldn't be that it has something to do with very prominent Republican as well as Democratic names coming out in the hearings—like Sen. Styles Bridges (N.H.) or former Sen. Richard M. Nixon, now Vice President?

WHILE the Administration calls for extension of the excess profits tax, the Internal Revenue Bureau is still trying to collect \$754,890 in EPT taxes from an enterprise owned by a cabinet member. The enterprise is the Houston (Texas) Post and the owner is Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Hobby's paper is fighting the levy in tax court.

LABOR PRESSURE finally stopped the move to put former Gov. William "King" Tuck on the House Labor Committee. Tuck said he wouldn't be a "union janssary." AFL legislative representative A. J. Biemiller said Tuck "wears the golden collar of Big Business around his neck."

AN AGENT of the Department of Labor has been charged with deporting three Mexican nationals because they had joined the AFL Agricultural Workers Union. . . . Number of federal workers laid off under the Administration's economy drive now totals 44,000.

GOOD BUSINESS may mean bad business. Delegates to the American Warehousemen's Association convention here like the profits that come with bulging warehouses. But they also fear they're bulging too much and may be a warning of economic crisis. . . . Another cause for worry in economic circles is the appearance of cancellation orders for steel. . . . CIO blasted Administration fiscal policies as "bankers holiday." Said moves to liquidate RFC would put small business at mercy of bankers who have already received a bonanza in the Treasury-stimulated higher interest rates.

SOME RESULTS so far of government's higher interest rates: Many small businesses are cutting back expansion plans because it costs more to get a loan now. Price support loans to farmers have gone up from 3½ to 4 percent. VA home loans up from 4 to 4½ percent. It is estimated interest rise will add \$10 billion in installment payments to the cost of buying autos in 1953.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention

LEADERS TRY TO PLAY BALL WITH GOP, BUT CAN'T IGNORE UNION PAST

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO

THE CONVENTION of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held here was a picture of contradictions as the union's leadership sought to play ball with the employers and the Eisenhower administration while still playing up to the traditional progressive union sentiments of the members.

The main feature of the convention was the effort of president David Dubinsky and associates to stem or tone down the trend in the labor movement to fight the new administration's anti-labor drive. There was even an effort to build illusions in the President.

Dubinsky set the tone in his opening remarks when he said "It is too soon to pass judgement" on the Washington administration. That remark was heard many times in the reports and resolutions before the 1,000 delegates. But there were also many remarks that echoed the denunciations of the Eisenhower administration heard from labor leaders generally, even those at the head of the AFL and CIO.

cial legislation gave an example of the confusion and inconsistencies that poured upon the delegates from the platform—and it was only free from the platform because in the entire convention of eight days, only three delegates on the floor made as much as a remark.

The report begins with a complaint that the Eisenhower administration's policies are "unclear, unstated or unsound."

"But," continues the report, "President Dubinsky has pointed out, we must exercise patience before passing final judgment on the administration."

The very next paragraph says: "Back in January, President-in-effect Taft laid down the basic policy of the administration."

Then farther on in the report, dealing with the new anti-labor bill being put forward by the administration in the Senate, the report says:

"What the legislative leaders of the Administration seem to have in mind is a new positive measure so reactionary in intent that it would make the last six difficult years under Taft-Hartley look like the Golden Age of Labor."

SO WITH RESPECT to foreign policy, a long document was adopted that does all but actually call for war. It certainly calls for every form of provocation and greater tension to bring it about. But at the same time these leaders were unable to ignore the widespread will for a truce in Korea and hope in the current negotiations. "We should never shut the door to negotiations," says the document adopted although with that comes a list of "conditions" for peace that would in effect close the door to negotiations.

The issue of McCarthyism was similarly confused. Dubinsky was unable to ignore it in face of the fact that this fascist threat is the dominant issue in the minds of the members. His resolutions committee, therefore, coupled the fight on McCarthyism with the fight on Communism and made the resolution mainly an anti-Communist document. McCarthyism is objected to only because of its "methods" in fighting Communism, resulting in charges against many who are not Communists.

THE ILGWU LEADERS claim that they have been fighting Com-

munist for 30 years and are better authorities on the problem than "these self-appointed" experts against Communism who have appeared on the scene only recently. The resolution adopted while calling for a fight on Communism, stresses mainly a war on Communism as the way to block McCarthyism.

In contrast to the many recent conventions—both AFL and CIO—that have gone on record against the Smith, McCarran and like state laws, the ILGWU did not even adopt a resolution on civil liberties and no mention was made of any of those laws.

Delegate Raymond Orin of New York Local 91, rose after the misnamed anti-McCarthyism resolution was read and said "The word fascism is not in the resolve. I believe it should be added to it."

Julius Hochman, chairman of the resolution committee said: "In order to keep the issue clear we should retain the resolution as submitted." And that was that in this convention of machine-dominated

THE POLITICAL DECISIONS of the convention, too, reflected a hesitancy to take a definite direction. The political report, begins by saying "Your committee believes that it too early and would be untimely to make any final judgements about the new regime in Washington." At the same time a program is projected for more political activity to defeat the plans of the Eisenhower regime and for a liberal-labor coalition of forces and alliances that would eventually bring about a "political realignment."

The confusion was especially compounded in the two major speeches before the convention by the two top heads of the Liberal Party of New York, which is endorsed and financed by the ILGWU. Adolph Berle, the chairman of the L. P., declared the issue which would dominate the 1954-56 elections, was the alleged basic difference in foreign policy between the Eisenhower - Dulles forces on one side and the McCarthyite on the other. It is on that issue, he said, that labor should decide its course. He said:

"The crucial vote will come in

(Continued on Page 14)

Court Hears Plea for Freeing of Mrs. Hyndman

CHICAGO.—Freedom for Katherine Hyndman hung in the balance here this week following a plea in the Circuit Court of Appeals for bail in the case of the Gary leader. Mrs. Hyndman has been imprisoned without bail for seven months under provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Chicagoans hoped for a ruling from the three-judge court which would overrule a lower court's decision upholding her imprisonment, and score a victory in the nation-wide fight against this concentration camp practice.

THE Youngstown Sheet and Tube local of the CIO United Steelworkers is expected to take action at a membership meeting on the report of an official observer at the court hearing. The 7,000-member local has previously acted to urge both the U. S. Attorney General, and another federal court to restore Mrs. Hyndman's right to bail.

Meanwhile, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, active in her defense, indicated that mass action in her be-



KATHERINE HYNDMAN

half would continue. Telling of recent delegations to immigration authorities in Detroit and Hammond, Ind., the Committee urged

letters and telegrams to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. in Washington, D. C. demanding that he order Mrs. Hyndman released on bail.

The Committee added that funds to continue Mrs. Hyndman's defense were needed, and appealed that money be sent to its office 431 South Dearborn St., room 325, Chicago 5, Ill.

THE DELEGATION to Hammond, sponsored by the Women's Committee to Free Katherine Hyndman, was denied permission to see her in a vitriolic act by Thomas M. Pederson, local immigration chief.

The group had scored Pederson for his persistent refusal to ask for Mrs. Hyndman's release on bail, when he "blew up" in the face of criticism.

The Women's Committee plans to challenge this arbitrary action by organizing a steady stream of visitors to see Mrs. Hyndman at the Crown Point Jail.

Score Gains Against Jimcrow at Hospital

CHICAGO.—Concessions were won this week in the campaign to break down discrimination at the Woodlawn Hospital, 61st and Drexel, it was announced here.

The fight was launched by a community committee, with the cooperation of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and other unions.

The hospital, which had a lily-white staff and refused Negro patients, has hired Negro laboratory technicians and Negro nurse and has announced that it will accept Negro patients.

The groups are insisting that Negro doctors be added to the staff.

Ban Kenya Union

NAIROBI, Kenya May 25.—The Labor Trade Union of East Africa, largest and oldest labor group in Kenya, was banned yesterday by the British imperialists.

The union was organized in 1937, and its members include almost every trade.

Unions Hold Parley In Springfield

SPRINGFIELD.—A legislative battle against the Broyles Bills and for a state FEPC was launched here last week by four unions that held a conference of 73 representatives at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sidney Ordower of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, led the entire group to the Governor's Mansion, where the unionists expressed their view on these bills and on compensation, safety and tax measures as well.

Gov. Stratton absented himself from Springfield, although he has been holding open house sessions on that day.

Represented were delegates from nine Illinois towns, members of the UE, Mine-Mill, Fur and Leather Workers and the Warehouse and Distribution Workers.

An action program adopted in Springfield called for further delegations to Gov. Stratton, visits to legislators and a campaign of letters from the shops, dealing mainly with the Broyles Bills and FEPC.

Jesse Van Camp, Mine-Mill leader from Danville, urged that this program also be taken to other unions to bring about unity in the legislative fight.

Open Short Run of 'USSR Today' Documentary at Cinema Annex

CHICAGO.—This weekend, and until Thursday, Chicagoans can see one of the most unusual, and certainly one of the timeliest of documentary films, at the Cinema Annex Theatre, where "USSR Today" is having a limited run.

Filmed entirely in Magicolor, the documentary takes the viewers on an amazing trip through Moscow and across the length and breadth of the Soviet Union.

Scenes along the boulevards in Moscow, where you can see beautiful new apartment houses, offices buildings and universities ris-

ing literally right before your eyes; a trip through the recently opened subway line; a look at the Moscow University, world's newest and biggest university; an explanation of the amazing new building and construction techniques employed in the USSR; a tour through several of the great constituent republics of the USSR—these are only a few of the amazing sights encompassed in this extraordinary movie.

"USSR Today" is a full length feature movie; it is showing this week only at the Cinema Annex, 3210 W. Madison.

SHOP TALK

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers are cracking through jimcrow barriers at some of the smaller packing plants here. Field Representative Ed Fillman and Anti-Discrimination Director Sam Parks secured the hiring of the first Negro butcher at Pfaltzer Bros. last week. At the Pete Brennan Co., the local A-D committee has forced the hiring of a Negro worker in the formerly lily-white maintenance department and is pressing for the hiring of Negroes in the company's front office.

THE UPWA is also hammering at the jimcrow walls at several other plants, including Reliable Packing, the Davies Co. and the Union Stockyards and Transit Co. And there is still that major battle for hiring Negroes in Armour's general offices.

THE International Ladies Garment Workers at their convention here last week decided that no new contracts should be signed or renewed unless they provide a 35-hour week. This affects 4,145 members of the union in Chicago and 7,534 in the Midwest, who are now on a 40-hour week.

THE International Association of Machinists' District Lodge has run into some real headaches at Danley Machine which they pirated from the UE. The workers walked out after a series of shop accidents, one of which caused the death of a woman crane operator. The IAM leadership refused to sanction the strike. But the company is now suing them for \$1,500,000 under the Taft-Hartley Act.

NEW TIME STUDIES are being conducted by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. after the steel union flatly rejected a new incentive plan which would have brought widespread speedup and wage cutting.

MEMBERS of the UAW-CIO at the GM foundry in Danville, Illinois, were voting this week on a proposed strike settlement. The 2,000 workers were out for three days in a fight against speedup.

THE United Packinghouse Workers are conducting a vigorous petition campaign demanding that the White Sox bring back Bob Boyd, Negro first baseman, from the minors. Boyd, who has been sent back to a farm team on 24-hour option, is being prevented from playing major league ball, says the UPWA, in spite of the fact that he has been outstanding in pre-season tryouts and what few opportunities he has had during the season.

FORTY-SIX Illinois mines, employing 3,270 men, have shut down so far this year, according to the State Department of Mines. Employment of miners in this state is now down to 16,000, one-third of what it was.

WORKERS of the Walgreen warehouses, members of Local 208, ILWU, are asking patrons of the drugstore chain to help them win a strike for a wage increase. The local is asking people to call the company at Spring 7-8400 and urge that they pay decent wages to their warehousemen.

'53 Steel Wage Fight

(Continued from Page 16)
Strike is to prepare for one."
There is a unanimous opinion among steel workers that

they must have a substantial increase this year. Some of the dangers they see is that the amount will be too small to meet their needs. Others fear that the companies will try to steer them into some kind of "package" deal that will cost them wages or extend the contract.

There is much apprehension expressed about (a) the pro-company role of the Eisenhower administration and (b) the mettle of the new MacDonald leadership of the steel union.

ON the first question, the steel workers see new difficulties for themselves. On the other hand, it is pointed out that this is the first wage battle in many years in which the steel workers are not encumbered by false illusions that somebody in Washington is going to do the job for them.

As for the new and untried steel union leadership, it is felt that this is a test for MacDonald in which the USA-CIO president feels impelled to "produce."

Some of the more seasoned people in steel see that the only strategy for the union during these coming weeks is to ready

itself for the toughest kind of battle.

THEY attach No. 1 importance to the achieving of full unity behind the demands laid out by the union's wage policy committee, the winning of the entire membership for a militant position, the full preparation of strike machinery.

Rank and file leaders are disturbed by what appears to be apathy among the workers at this crucial stage of the wage fight. They point to the need for setting the membership into motion, for stirring the workers with a clear-cut appraisal of what is at stake here and what it takes to win it.

Remember the Date

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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Toolmakers Win 30-Cent Boost

CHICAGO.—A wage increase averaging more than 30 cents an hour was won by 1,000 tool and die makers at 30 shops here this week as a result of a three-week strike.

The settlement calls for a \$2.70 wage minimum. In some shops, employers have agreed on paying those workers above the minimum a flat 10 percent increase.

Fred Schneider, business representative of International Association of Machinists Lodge 113, explained to The Worker that the strike is a clear-cut victory in which the IAM won its full wage demand.

"The pattern has been set," he said, "and we expect the other shops to fall in line."

Among those shops which signed were those firms which staged a joint resistance to the union through the Tool and Die Institute. The employer's association caved in, however, after

the strike remained solid and some employers began settling with the union on its terms.

A union spokesman said that the IAM tool and die makers lodge was preparing to strike a number of additional firms whose contracts expire on June 1. Among these were Stewart-Warner, Alcoa and International Register, where the IAM represents the toolroom workers.

Schneider said that some of these firms have already indicated they will go along with the 30-cent pattern.

"They'll either have to sign or we'll go on strike," he said.

The strike was victorious in spite of being hampered by lack of cooperation from top leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the IAM district lodge.



ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1953

Open Drive to Pass Illinois FEPC Bill

FEPC Only Real Solution—Bowe

CHICAGO.—The chairman of Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Augustine Bowe, this week summarized the commission's experiences with job bias by stating, "An FEPC is the only real solution to the problem."

Bowe's statement came at a luncheon in the Bismarck Hotel last Monday where the commission reported on five years of work.

The report indicated that little progress has been made, against biased employers, although Negroes have gained jobs due to the high general levels of employment in the recent years.

One spokesman of the commission is "to encourage fair employment practices among those companies that supply goods or services to the city." However, in only two cases since 1946 was legal action used against these firms which violate

Chicago's Fair Employment Practices Ordinance.

The 60-page report of the commission reveals that in Chicago "most private (employment) agencies and the employers they serve have continued their hiring restrictions for almost all racial, religious and nationality groups."

The report disclosed also that widespread discrimination exists in housing, hotels and restaurants.

Robert Taylor, a member of the commission, stated at the luncheon that there are currently many explosive situations in Chicago involving racial tension over housing.

He said that the city has not made substantial progress towards establishing a "free market" in housing.

Coalition Asks Push For Jenkins Bill

CHICAGO.—A statewide drive this week got behind House Bill

No. 861, the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Bill sponsored by Reps. Charles Jenkins of Chicago and Franklin U. Stransky of Savanna.

The Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities, a broad coalition of groups, issued a call for action to line up legislators in favor of the bill.

The measure has been assigned to House Judiciary Committee, which is expected to call a public hearing during the first week of June.

A spokesman for the ICEJO said that a companion bill is being introduced in the State Senate.

It was emphasized that although the bill supposedly has the official support of both the majority and minority leaders in Springfield, it will have "tough sledding."

"The bill will pass only if the people get behind it actively," a leader of the coalition group declared.

'53 Steel Wage Fight Will Not Be Pushover

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—With four weeks to go to the showdown deadline in the steel wage battle, union leaders here are being challenged by the steel companies to show that they mean business.

In various forms, the companies were indicating that they don't intend to give up very much without a battle.

They were again playing the old stand-pat game. Clarence Randal of Inland Steel repeated the charge that a wage raise will bring an "inflationary spiral." Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel made a speech predicting that history will reward those la-

bor leaders who never call a strike. Other industry leaders announced that they "do not consider a wage increase justified this year."

IT ALL had a familiar ring. It was all reminiscent of the kind of talk that in previous years has preceded bitter struggles in which the workers had to win their wage boost on the picketlines.

The steel workers in this area are not expressing themselves for a strike with a college yell. But then they never have.

When the strike came in previous years, however, they were

out there solid. They fought it through with courage and unity, staying out as long as the union deemed necessary. That's likely to happen again if a strike comes.

"I'm not looking for any more time off work than I have to take," one South Chicago worker told us. "But if the company forces us to strike, I'll be out there with the rest."

SOME of the steel locals are making better strike preparations than others. But they are doing it on the sound theory that "the best way to avoid a

(Continued on Page 15)

McCarthyism In Illinois

ILLINOIS is today a focal point in the struggle against McCarthyism.

The form that this scourge of freedom takes in this state is the Broyles Bills. That's why the struggle against these bills is so crucial.

The people of Illinois are gaining in this fight. But there is, at this writing, a tremendous job yet to be done.

WE HAVE seen what the St. Louis Post-Dispatch calls "the rising opposition" against those bills, climaxed at the House Judiciary Committee hearing last week where an important skirmish was won by those who value traditional American liberties.

The mounting fight against those vicious bills has registered with many legislators, including some of the most conservative.

Some of them, under pressure from the people, suddenly saw the monstrous character of this conspiracy against democratic rights.

Republican Rep. Arthur Sprague of LaGrange made a pointed reference to these bills as a "poison" which could destroy us all.

"A chemical analysis," he said, "might prove that a bottle labelled poison for Communists is poison for everybody."

THIS is the essence of what this fight is all about. It explains why the opposition to the Broyles Bills is so broad, involving millions, enlisting even such people as the Episcopalian Bishop of Springfield and such organizations as the Chicago Bar Association.

But general sentiment against these bills is not enough. It must take organized form. It must take the concrete form that will directly influence legislators and Gov. Stratton.

What counts now is those postcards to your own legislators, delegations of voters, wires to the governor, phone calls to those representatives who voted wrong.

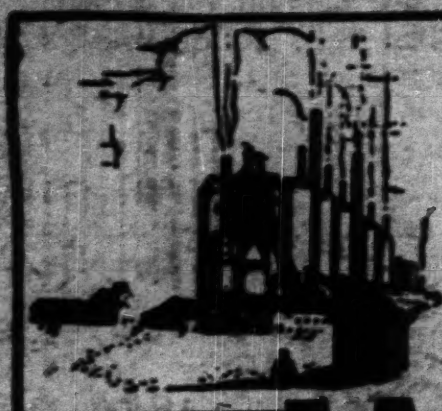
Let's get the word around quickly to everyone we can reach. Let's start those chain phone calls to everyone who can be moved on this issue. Let's have a new greeting for our friends and shopmates, namely, "What are you doing about the Broyles Bills?"

Let's tell our friends in mass organizations that this is the time and this is the issue on which they can get people to act.

The experience of last week proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that these bills can be defeated. Let's use this opportunity to win a smashing victory over McCarthyism in Illinois!



D. of J. Fears New Evidence Of Rosenbergs' Innocence



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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MAY 31, 1953
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It Was the Truth Which Got Mauled

ON TUESDAY, May 26, morning and afternoon papers throughout the land blared forth the "news" that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had been "mauled" by Japanese "women Communists."

Thus, the New York Times headline—three columns on page 1—declared: "Mrs. Roosevelt Calm after Mauling by Japanese Women." This story, and the others, said a group of Japanese women sought an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt in Tokyo, and manhandled her when she refused to give it.

The following day, buried on page 27 inside the Times, there appeared a small boxed story in which Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary denied any such manhandling had taken place.

Now, most of the papers playing up the original story hated the guts of the late FDR, and are still bitter about all memories and associations of the New Deal. But they know that the New Deal is deeply imbedded in the hearts and minds of America's workingpeople, and that they still associate FDR's widow with it. Hence they sought to play up the hoax in a further effort to inflame opinion against the progressive, anti-imperialist groups everywhere who are resisting the arrogant domineering war-breeding program of our big business-controlled government.

Such is the picture of "journalism" in a United States today. Growing fat on the bribery of big business, and corrupt through the spoils of the imperialist system which it serves, the press is becoming ever more vicious and total in its fakery.

There are few instruments left to express it, and these are facing constant harassment, not the least of which is financial. With the vast amounts of money needed to publish a modern paper, one which fights against the program of monopoly must depend on the ardent backing of its readers to keep it going.

Which gets us to our own fund appeal for \$100,000. So far, we have received something over \$40,000. We need the rest by June 15th. Our reader response from most major urban areas has been swell. Ohio and Michigan, though, are an exception. We have not yet heard enough from the smaller states and communities. Let's keep the money rolling in so that we can continue to expose the vicious falsehoods of the war-mongering press, and help rescue the people for peace.

By MILTON HOWARD

SHOWING APPARENT fear that the new documentary evidence in the Rosenberg case would become nationally known in time to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Department of Justice last week

LABOR CAN SAVE THEM!

WHY THE HASTE to kill the Rosenbergs in the electric chair just when shocking new documentary evidence has been uncovered? American labor has a tremendous stake in this case.

If the Rosenbergs can be framed on no evidence but the unsupported word of a single, perjured witness, then any American who displeases the bosses or the corporations can be framed, as Tom Mooney was framed by the open-shoppers of the 1930's.

Labor's intervention in this case, even at this terribly late hour, can be decisive! If Labor urges President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence to life, then the doors to justice will be kept open. Execution cannot still the doubts of the world. Jail cannot hurt the United States. Clemency will save our honor. Let every union local, every union leader, speak for clemency to the President without delay! That is how Mooney was saved. It can be done again.

took the unprecedented step of trying to speed the executions while the defense was making new legal moves.

As the defense sought a Supreme Court stay of execution, which Chief Justice Vinson summarily denied only two hours after the plea had been handed to him by his clerks (he would not see the defense counsel in person), the Justice Department insisted that the execution go ahead as scheduled. It is up to Federal Judge Irving Kaufman to set a new execution date now that the high court by a vote of 7-2 refused to permit an argument on the appeal for a new trial.

The Justice Department's actions are shocking on two counts, observers emphasized:

1—It is unprecedented for the government to seek executions while legal moves are still pending.

The Justice Department's contention that there will not be any execution while the defense is considering new legal moves still available to it is refuted by the grim facts in the Martinsville case, the Willie McGee case and the notorious Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up. All these victims were legally murdered while their defense was still seeking legal stays of execution to which they were entitled.

2—The Justice Department's claim that "no new credible evidence" has been uncovered to justify a stay of the executions is

(Continued on Page 13)

Inside Free Viet-Nam

I Saw Our Bombs Burn Their Villages

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

I AM WRITING THESE LINES in a bamboo hut, high against the thickly-wooded hillside, somewhere in the uplands of northern Viet-Nam. All last night the thin rain which precedes the downpours of the wet season beat against the roof of

Exclusive

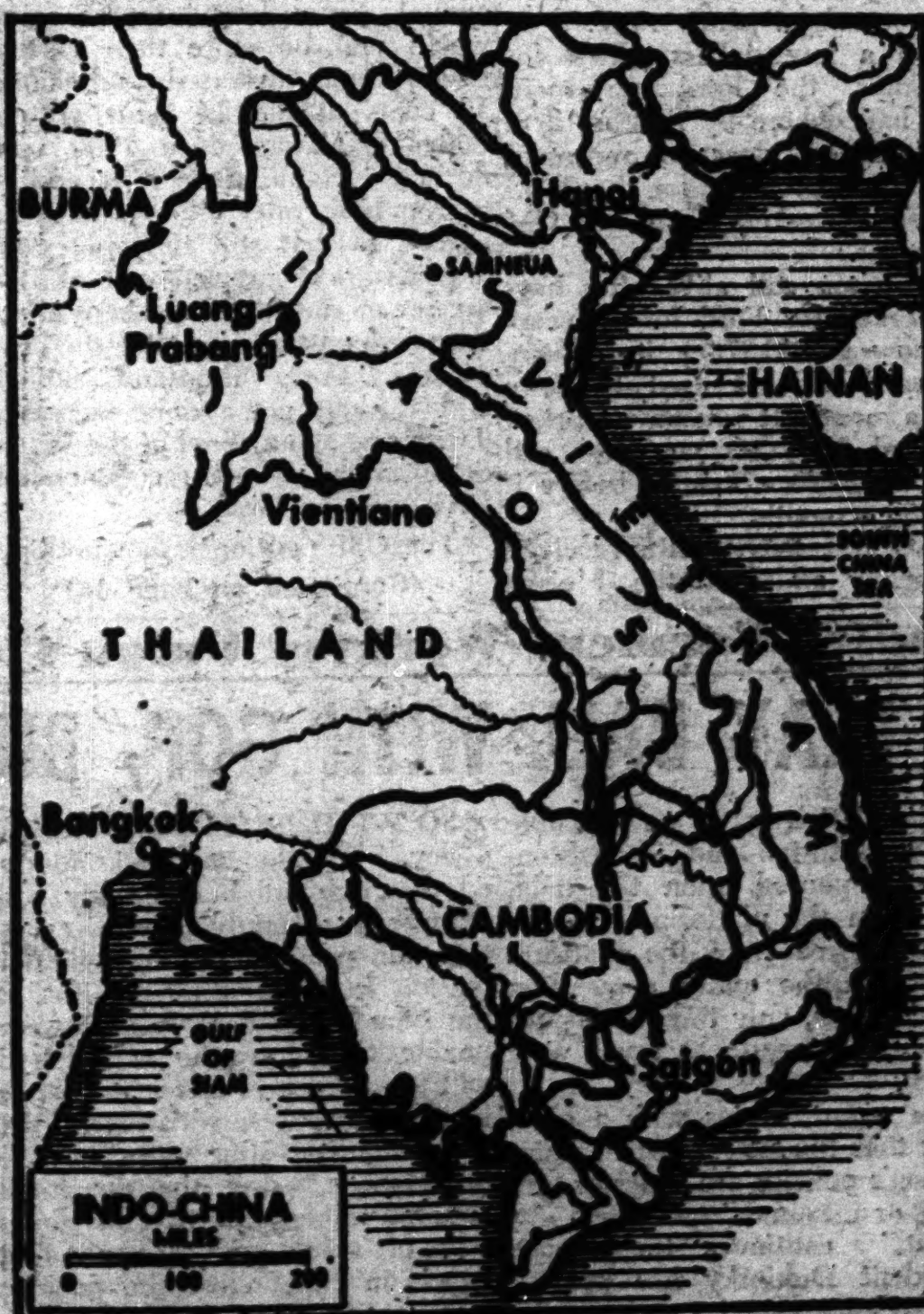
palm leaves, silencing the orchestra of crickets; the rain chilled us all to the bone, despite the fire of bamboo sticks built on the earthen floor. This morning it is hot again. The muddy ridges between the rice-fields, which can barely be seen through the banana trees, are drying quickly. The weather has been very changeable in this month of March, 1953 during which I have been able to see for myself how the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam works—how its people live and how they fight. Seven long years, this war has been going on.

I have travelled here by truck, bicycle, horseback and more hours that can be remembered on foot. Some of the mountains were five thousand feet high; there must have been dozens of rivers and forest streams, and the paths which have been hacked out of the jungle are especially terrifying at night.

BY THE TIME the Chinese frontier is reached—many nights away from this spot—the whole trip will have covered more than 600 miles. And most of it has been by night. Vietnames life has been turned inside out because of the Hellcats and the Privateers, which fly up into these valleys and plateaus from their bases near Hanoi and Haiphong—X miles and Y hours from where I am sitting.

The peasants guide their buffaloes along the roadsides in the dark, and usually work their fields in the very early morning before the planes come. Only at nightfall do the groaning trucks which carry supplies be-

(Continued on Page 11)



JOSEPH STAROBIN, our roving foreign correspondent in the Far East, is now in Free Vietnam, a land unknown to most Americans as Korea was in 1950. We present his eye-witness stories describing his history in the making—a land battling for its freedom. The heroic peasants face French armies and puppet troops who are armed with planes, napalm, munitions by the U. S. We must ask: Will our boys be sent to die there? Starobin interviewed the fabulous Viet-Namese leader, President Ho Chi Minh, and the commander-in-chief of the liberation army, Vo Nguyen Giap. What he saw and heard he tells exclusively for our readers in a series beginning today and continuing Monday in the Daily Worker. His interview with Phnom Penh Ho Chi Minh will appear in The Worker next week.

Big Debate Shows Need for Big 4

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ADA Begins to Face Up to Real Problems

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON. McCARTHYISM, the overwhelming world-wide desire for peace and the new threat to all economic and social gains of the last 20 years shaped the deliberations of the sixth annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), held here last week. Many ADA leaders continued to play the "anti-Communist" song but mostly in muted tones, and it was rarely heard at all when rank and file convention delegates took the floor.

This was something new for ADA. It was founded in 1947 as an organizations of liberals and right-wing labor officials to provide "liberal" coloration to the cold war buildup and the hot wars that grew out of it. Many of its leaders lent "respectable" support to the persecutions of Communists and progressives and to the erosion of democratic rights that was taking place under the Truman Administration. They sought to spread the dangerous illusion that, within this framework of cold war and creeping fascism, the economic and social welfare of the people could be protected and advanced.

THE SIXTH convention did not bring a complete abandonment of this platform, but it produced profound modifications. This was 1953. ADA's leaders no longer had any kind of entry to the White House. And Joe McCarthy could no longer be sneered off as an ignorant crackpot. He wasn't going after Communists and "fellow travelers"; he had raised his sights for "Socialists" and "crypto-Socialists." Even the Administration was toeing McCarthy's fascist line.

Most important, the foreign policy which ADA had vigorously advocated, had run into crisis. Most of the world did not swallow the Big Lie of a "Soviet threat" and more and more Americans were seeing through it.

And on top of all this the signs of economic crisis were appearing while the Administration was following a policy of soaking the poor and fattening the rich.

BY THE TIME the convention opened it had become clear that no group could long claim the name of "liberal" without taking a stand against McCarthyism, against the giveaway and takeaway program, and that one could no longer

(Continued on Page 13)



SIGNING GM CONTRACT in Detroit are (seated at table, l. to r.) United Auto Workers officials Pat Patterson, Jack Livingston and Walter P. Reuther.

What Did GM, Ford Auto Workers Win?

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The recent settlement between UAW president Walter Reuther and General Motors Corporation does not represent progress for the 350,000 GM workers, 310,000 of whom are production workers, who got only a penny raise.

With a few dollars added for pensioners, the Ford agreement being hailed here by Reuther as a "great victory" does not represent much more progress for the 135,000 Ford workers than the GM agreement.

If you are still alive after having worked for Ford for 30 years you now get \$137.50, if you are 65 years old. It used to be a \$120 a month. If you have worked for Ford 20 years you now can retire on \$120 a month; before it was \$85 a month.

THE GM WORKERS received one penny added to the 4 cents

annual improvement factor raise which will be more than gotten back through increased production; 19 cents of the 24 cents gotten under escalators since 1950 will not be cuttable since it is added to the base rate; a new index is agreed to that still ties wages to a government juggled cost of living set of statistics and keeps alive the wage cutting angle for the employers. Forty thousand skilled GM workers got a dime increase. Two years ago a panel of the Wage Stabilization Board recommended 28½ cents an hour.

The GM pensioners got nothing (Continued on Page 13)

Capitol Roundup

Fear price study . . . Sales tax in works . . . Blast bill to impair social security

WASHINGTON.

GRASS ROOTS pressure forced its way into the House last week, forcing even some Republican representatives to restore some of the cuts in health, education and welfare. . . . Still out, however, is a \$186,000 item for the Federal Trade Commission to study what happens to the consumer dollar. GOP fears study would confirm farmers getting less and less of it and the trusts getting more and more.

HOUSE Ways and Means Committee is considering a bill which would seriously impair the unemployment compensation program. It would hit states with heavy unemployment and which needs federal aid. The bill (HR 5173) would deplete federal jobless funds by giving states grants for administrative purposes. CIO blasted the bill. . . . Thirty-two civic, labor, veterans and welfare organizations have joined in the Citizens Conference on Social Security to block Chamber of Commerce plan to wreck social security fund.

CIO CAME out in support of Ives anti-discrimination amendment to T-H (S 1831) and said it would continue fight for FEPC law.

HOUSE Interior Committee has been holding hearings on D'Ewart bill to hand over federal grazing lands to the cattle barons. Administration so far has refused to make a policy statement. Report is circulating that Agriculture Department prepared a report against the bill but was pressured to withhold it. . . . A power trust official made this boast to an opponent of giveaways: "You've got to win every election. We only have to win one."

WARNINGS of this paper that a national sales tax is definitely in the Administration works were confirmed by a high Treasury official. This is part of administration new revenue program come Jan. 1. . . . NAM has been pushing for tax "relief" which means shoving more of the tax load from the rich to the poor. . . . The Korean war has produced one new millionaire for every 20 casualties.

THE INVESTIGATION of Henry W. Crane, reputed big-time tax fixer has suddenly quieted

down. Couldn't be that it has something to do with very prominent Republican as well as Democratic names coming out in the hearings—like Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) or former Sen. Richard M. Nixon, now Vice President?

WHILE the Administration calls for extension of the excess profits tax, the Internal Revenue Bureau is still trying to collect \$754,890 in EPT taxes from an enterprise owned by a cabinet member. The enterprise is the Houston (Texas) Post and the owner is Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Hobby's paper is fighting the levy in tax court.

LABOR PRESSURE finally stopped the move to put former Gov. William "King" Tuck on the House Labor Committee. Tuck said he wouldn't be a "union janssary." AFL legislative representative A. J. Biemiller said Tuck "wears the golden collar of Big Business around his neck."

AN AGENT of the Department of Labor has been charged with deporting three Mexican nationals because they had joined the AFL Agricultural Workers Union. . . . Number of federal workers laid off under the Administration's economy drive now totals 44,000.

GOOD BUSINESS may mean bad business. Delegates to the American Warehousemen's Association convention here like the profits that come with bulging warehouses. But they also fear they're bulging too much and may be a warning of economic crisis. . . . Another cause for worry in economic circles is the appearance of cancellation orders for steel. . . . CIO blasted Administration fiscal policies as "bankers holiday." Said moves to liquidate RFC would put small business at mercy of bankers who have already received a bonanza in the Treasury-stimulated higher interest rates.

SOME RESULTS so far of government's higher interest rates: Many small businesses are cutting back expansion plans because it costs more to get a loan now. Price support loans to farmers have gone up from 3½ to 4 percent. VA home loans up from 4 to 4½ percent. It is estimated interest rise will add \$10 billion in installment payments to the cost of buying autos in 1953.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention

LEADERS TRY TO PLAY BALL WITH GOP, BUT CAN'T IGNORE UNION PAST

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO

THE CONVENTION of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held here was a picture of contradictions as the union's leadership sought to play ball with the employers and the Eisenhower administration while still playing up to the traditional progressive union sentiments of the members.

The main feature of the convention was the effort of president David Dubinsky and associates to stem or tone down, the trend in the labor movement to fight the new administration's anti-labor drive. There was even an effort to build illusions in the President.

Dubinsky set the tone in his opening remarks when he said "it is too soon to pass judgement" on the Washington administration. That remark was heard many times in the reports and resolutions before the 1,000 delegates. But there were also many remarks that echoed the denunciations of the Eisenhower administration heard from labor leaders generally, even those at the head of the AFL and CIO.

cial legislation gave an example of the confusion and inconsistencies that poured upon the delegates from the platform — and it was only free from the platform because in the entire convention of eight days, only three delegates on the floor made as much as a remark.

The report begins with a complaint that the Eisenhower administration's policies are "unclear, unstated or unsound." "But," continues the report, "President Dubinsky has pointed out, we must exercise patience before passing final judgment on the administration."

The very next paragraph says: "Back in January, President-elect Taft laid down the basic policy of the administration."

Then further on in the report, dealing with the new anti-labor bill being put forward by the administration in the Senate, the report says:

"What the legislative leaders of the Administration seem to have in mind is a new punitive measure so reactionary in intent that it would make the last six difficult years under Taft-Harley look like the Golden Age of labor."

SO WITH RESPECT to foreign policy, a long document was adopted that does all but actually call for war. It certainly calls for every form of provocation and greater tension to bring it about. But at the same time these leaders were unable to ignore the widespread will for a truce in Korea and hope in the current negotiations. "We should never shut the door to negotiations," says the document adopted although with that comes a list of "conditions" for peace that would in effect close the door to negotiations.

The issue of McCarthyism was similarly confused. Dubinsky was unable to ignore it in face of the fact that this fascist threat is the dominant issue in the minds of the members. His resolutions committee, therefore, coupled the fight on McCarthyism with the fight on Communism and made the resolution mainly an anti-Communist document. McCarthyism is objected to only because of its "methods" in fighting Communism, resulting in charges against many who are not Communists.

THE ILGWU LEADERS claim that they have been fighting Com-

munist for 30 years and are better authorities on the problem than "these self-appointed" experts against Communism who have appeared on the scene only recently. The resolution adopted while calling for a fight on Communism, stresses mainly a war on Communism as the way to block McCarthyism.

In contrast to the many recent conventions—both AFL and CIO—that have gone on record against the Smith, McCarran and like state laws, the ILGWU did not even adopt a resolution on civil liberties and no mention was made of any of those laws.

Delegate Raymond Orsini of New York Local 91, rose after the misnamed anti-McCarthyism resolution was read and said "The word fascism is not in the resolve. I believe it should be added to it."

Julius Hochman, chairman of the resolution committee said: "In order to keep the issue clear we should retain the resolution as submitted." And that was that in this convention of machine-dominated delegates.

THE POLITICAL DECISIONS of the convention, too, reflected a hesitancy to take a definite direction. The political report, begun by saying "Your committee believes that it too early and would be untimely to make any final judgements about the new regime in Washington." At the same time a program is projected for more political activity to defeat the plans of the Eisenhower regime and for a liberal-labor coalition of forces and alliances that would eventually bring about a "political realignment."

The confusion was especially compounded in the two major speeches before the convention by the two top heads of the Liberal Party of New York, which is endorsed and financed by the ILGWU. Adolph Berle, the chairman of the L. P., declared the issue which would dominate the 1954-56 elections, was the alleged basic difference in foreign policy between the Eisenhower - Dulles forces on one side and the McCarthyite on the other. It is on that issue, he said, that labor should decide its course. He said: "The critical vote will come in 1954." (Continued on Page 11)

Cops Beat 6 Negroes

Expectant Mother Slugged, Thrown on Sidewalk

DETROIT. — Police brutality has reached a new high in the city with six Negro citizens being victims of attacks by cops from the Woodward Ave. precinct within the last month. White workers are also being made victims. A Fort-Green station.

Innumerable other cases of police brutality occur, but these recent publicized cases are arousing a storm of protest and demands for firing the cops guilty of the brutality off the police force.

Significantly the "liberal" Detroit News which just completed a series of articles seeking to bolster up the Cobo Administration as having "done more for Negroes" has not published a line on the continued police terror against Negroes and now whites, too.

When cases of police brutality against Negro citizens are pointed out, high police officials always claim that no case has been brought to their attention. It's a well known fact that over the years hundreds of complaints have been made.

When cops were brought before a police trial board they were let off.

Here are some recent cases of police brutality: Mrs. Corine Gonzales, 36-year-old expectant mother, beaten by a cop, Leonard Davis,

with his fists he threw her on the sidewalk.

She was a passenger in her husband's car and was charged with "being drunk." Records Court Judge Martha Griffith found her not guilty. Mrs. Gonzales carries her arm in a sling and the left side of her face is swollen from the beating.

A Negro worker for the City, Harold Wade Davis was arrested when he passed a traffic light while taking his wife to the hospital. She had a baby five minutes after she arrived. A cop, Curran, slugged him with a flashlight in the police station. Davis had to be treated for head wounds. Curran is suspended.

A 32-year-old father of three children, Jesse Carter, Negro, filed a \$50,000 damage suit against three Woodward Ave. cops whom he accused of brutally beating him April 18. He said the cops drove him up a side street and beat him with blackjacks.

In Records Court Judge Griffiths severely scored the cops, saying:

"If you beat this man as he said you did your act is a disgrace to the uniforms you are wearing. I hope that you will never do a brutal thing like this again."

A 24-year-old cab driver, white, charged that a cop beat him unconscious with his fists and a flashlight.

The worker was Terrance Shanahan. He said he was stopped on a traffic case by several cops who dragged him to a scout car and forced him against the hood and hammered him. He said one cop demanded, "let me take him. I want to work him over on the way to the precinct." Going to the Fort-Green Station, Shanahan said he was hit with fists and smashed in the face with flashlights. He said he lost consciousness and woke in the station. He was beaten again there and came to again in Receiving Hospital.

Workers Warned Of Disruption

The Michigan State Committee of the Communist Party last week alerted "all members and progressive workers to the factional anti-workingclass proposals put forward" by Lee St. John and M. Mitchnik who were expelled from the Communist Party some years ago. It said St. John was expelled under Article VIII, Section 3, which states that "Any member shall be expelled who is found to be a strikebreaker, provocateur, etc. . . . Mitchnik was expelled for "factional activities and efforts to organize a factional grouping designed to oppose the Party's line of struggle against war and fascism."

The statement further said: "Sometimes after his expulsion, St. John left for Chicago, where it was learned he engaged in 'fingering' delegates to a conference organized by the Labor Youth League. He recently returned to Detroit and teamed up with Mitchnik for the purpose of organizing a 'new political party.' Their program calls for a vicious, slanderous attack on the activities, program and leadership of the Communist Party."

"These are activities of enemies of the working class which assist American imperialism in unfolding its program of war and fascism."

MORE UNIONISTS

WASHINGTON (FP). — The 1953 Directory of Labor Unions in the U.S., published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reveals unions claimed a membership gain of about 500,000 from 1950 to 1953.

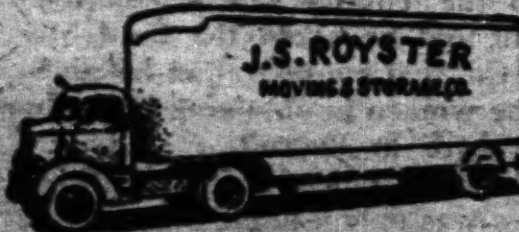
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Sen. Diggs Files for Council

Other Labor-Dems Will Run

DETROIT.—A powerful candidate, who will increase the fight for Negro representation, has announced for the City Council race this fall—the well known Negro State Senator, Charles Diggs, Jr.

Meanwhile a number of labor-Democrats in Lansing were reported ready to file for the Council

Leather Workers Beat Raid Of Steel Union

ECORSE. — Leather Workers Local 98, International Fur and Leather Workers Union (Ind) won a decisive victory over a raid by the CIO Steel Workers at the Schwadner Bros. plant here. The vote was 357 for the Leather Workers, 216 for the Steel raiders.

Redbaiting was the principal tactic used by the Steel Union organizers. Behind the scenes they sought to influence white workers to vote against the Leather Workers Union by Negro baiting.

DETROIT, May 25.—On the eve of returning to Poland to spend his remaining years with his family, a 64-year-old Detroit, Daniel Kiltchak, seriously ill with sugar diabetes, was suddenly arrested at work on May 20 by U. S. Immigration agents for deportation under the Walter-McCarran Act.

He was released on \$1,000 bail by Federal Judge Arthur F. Lederle pending a decision as to the constitutionality of the bail conditions the Attorney General tried to impose on him and 21 others in Detroit. Supreme Court Justice Douglas only recently attacked these bail conditions as unconstitutional.

A member of Local 326, Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, AFL, Kiltchak has lived in the United States for 53 years. Born in Carpatho-Russia, now a part of Poland, he came to the U. S. at the age of 11.

Michigan Edition

THE WORKER

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

GENTS' ROOM. That gents' room journalist Drew Pearson has an item that Lester Washburn who heads the AFL-Auto Workers Union will raid the Ford plants and win them away from the CIO. What utter nonsense, as if the Ford workers would get into that questionable AFL-UAW outfit, which has had to remove some of its local leaders for monkey business. What Pearson is doing is tipping off a possible raid by UAW-AFL on auto workers' locals in the CIO.

FREEDOM OF PRESS. Henry Ford II, who owns the controlling stake in the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, has ordered Ford Facts, printed by Local 200, UAW-CIO, banned from the plant. Now this paper has to be distributed at the gates. Company don't like what the paper says about company speedup and anti-union activity of Rhys Sale, president of the Windsor plant for Ford.

HOSPITAL. A UAW member writes in one of the union newspapers, why doesn't the International with all its millions of dollars, BUILD A UAW HOSPITAL? That's a wonderful idea, write to Solidarity House and tell them.

SILENCE. When the Fur and Leather Workers won a victory over a raid by Steel Union porkchoppers at Schwadner Bros. the daily press here refused to print the results. Before the election the Detroit Times (Hearst) ran a six-column headline story telling how the workers were "waiting for years" to get rid of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

HOW CRAZY CAN THEY GET? The FBI is reported "examining" the recent Jackson prison riots for "Communist activities." What they found in their smelling around in Jackson last week was police brutality which they of course always cover up, and a prison with 8,000 inmates that gets crumbs from the State Legislature.

BADGES. Why did the Ford Motor Co. at Rouge take away the badges this time of locked out workers. Does it mean a long time layoff and possibly no return for some?

SCHOOLS. PTA circles are worried at inside information they have about the school system. The worries are:

1. It's questionable if salaries can be paid next year for teachers; 2) there is only \$6,000,000 in the pension fund to be paid out, money is deducted from teachers' salaries for this as well as what the state contributes (or doesn't); 3) the State of Michigan needs 6,000 teachers but can "only afford" 2,000.

REMINDER. GM's boy, Potter, joined with 54 other Senators to defeat a measure which would have kept the offshore oil lands in the hands of the federal government, where the U. S. Supreme Court ruled on three occasions that they belong. As a result each man, woman and child in 45 states lost assets worth at least \$500.

BEEF. "My golf game would be a lot better if someone would do something about the price of beef," said President Eisenhower, from PAC Pipeline.

KILL IT. A state tax bill prepared by Ford and GM has been rammed through the State Legislature. The measure places a four mill (\$4 per \$1,000) tax on business receipts. It allows a business to deduct a number of costs outside of payroll. It also allows additional deductions to firms doing part of their business outside the state. Labor wants a corporation profits tax law, not this Ford-GM-written act. Gov. Williams will veto.

RAID. The auto corporations stand to clean up \$20,000,000 a year on the State's Unemployment Compensation Fund. The bill passed by the Republican mob in Lansing wouldn't even increase compensation \$3 a week for idle workers, but hands over through cutting contributions of big employers, \$20,000,000 a year to them. Get "Soapy" Williams to veto it.

GASOLINE UP. Twelve times since 1946 the gasoline companies have raised prices on gas in Michigan. This latest raise will cost the motorists of our state \$34,000,000 a year. The workers again suffer rank, flagrant profiteering by this boost.

AXE. The GOP bigwigs are considering a plan to run Postmaster General (G.M.) Arthur Summerfield for U. S. Senator in Michigan, spurring that if they don't Ferry will be taken by Gov. Williams. Also Summerfield is an Eisenhower man. Ferry is a

Sales Drop, Bosses Lock Out 177,000

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT. — Lockouts by auto bosses saw 122,000 workers not working during last week, with prospects that this figure would rise to 177,000.

The lockouts came as new drives against labor were on in Washington with new amendments to the slave labor Taft-Hartley Act; with auto companies being warned by UAW and CIO president Walter Reuther that mass layoffs loom for thousands unless production is cut down.

The industry is over-produced to such an extent that Packard president Nance says they have reached the end of the road. Chrysler lays off probationary employees in California.

Lockouts were staged by employers as a new settlement was reached by UAW brasshats with General Motors that "won" a penny raise for the average auto production worker whose wages have been cut 2c since Dec. 1, 1952.

The settlement is 19 cents of the 24 cents gotten under escalators will now be uncuttable by adding it to the base rate; one penny is now added to the four cent annual improvement (productivity) raise each June; 10c an hour for 40,000 workers. A new index to which wages are tied is agreed upon, which, when cost of living goes up 0.6, wages rise one cent. When it drops 0.68 they lose one cent. Nothing was granted on pensions and the production workers get only one cent raise, following a penny cut last December and one penny last April when cost of living "dropped."

FORD

Lockouts an age old practice of the auto corporations when car sales lag, began Wednesday, May 20 when the "great humanitarian" Henry Ford II ordered 29,600 in the Detroit area and 57,900 across the nation sent home.

This was his fiftieth anniversary Birthday Party gift to Ford workers. The excuse given for the lay-offs is the month old strike of the parts plant in Canton, O. The company forced

the strike by refusing to grant wage increases for nine workers working on new classifications.

CHRYSLER

Chrysler Corporation whose Dodge plant area is packed with new cars and who are getting ready to begin work on the 1954 Plymouth, follows suit in locking out workers.

Using as an excuse a provoked strike at Budd Wheel, Chrysler sent home 29,000. Two weeks ago Chrysler used a strike at Herron Zimmer plant to shut down their plants.

BORG-WARNER

Another hard boiled attitude on the part of an auto corporation which takes its orders from the Big Three, saw a strike at Borg Warner gear plant in Muncie, Ind. This was used also to send workers home on alternate days at Studebaker.

KAISER-FRAZER

Kaiser-Frazer which has 10,000 new cars parked unsold around its Willow Run plant was only too happy to send everyone home and use the lockout technique.

BUICK

General Motors employs also provocative moves by hoisting production standards fifty percent at its Flint Buick plant, forcing a strike situation.

TRANSMISSION

At GM's Detroit Transmission plant GM fires union committeemen who to zealously fight for the rights of the workers and then locks out the entire working force when they protest discrimination against their shop leaders.

GM Transmission Workers Get Hit by 5-Year No Strike Pact

Twenty two hundred workers at the Detroit Transmission Division of General Motors learned this past week, the meaning of COMPANY Security as written in to their contract. They heard from the mouths of their own top International Officers and from local leaders that under the GM Agreement there is NO UNION SECURITY.

They heard the threat of constitutional action by the International Union itself against any member who defied the GM's arrogant demand to return to work before they would even open up discussion on their grievances.

After having refused for five days to cross a picket line manned by two departments in defense of their union committeeman, the workers under the hammering and threats of UAW International Officers final voted 357 to 194 with many absentions to return to work.

The meeting held at Local 157 Macraw and 14 and attended by approximately 800 to 1,000 workers finally gave up their fight after bitterly denouncing the GM contract and the failure of the International Union to give them any support. Returning to work they said it was only out of respect for their own union constitution and not because of respect for the GM National Agreement.

The strike at GM Detroit Trans-

mission remained solid for five days, and continued, even after the first attempt of the International Union to make them go back. It began as a defense of the union.

Workers in the shop who had become alarmed over the whole series of attacks made by the company, on all the militant committeemen, decided time was ripe to tell management hands-off our chosen representatives.

The final act which led to the walkout was the fourth or fifth successive penalty handed to Nick Napolitano, fighting committeeman, over the final assembly line. He was given a two-week disciplinary layoff, after having just returned from a previous lay-off, for looking at the overtime records while on a legitimate grievance. These records are supposed to be available at all times for committeemen inspection to prevent uneven distribution of overtime and prevent favoritism by foremen. Since his actions were completely within the right, workers felt that the company was simply depriving them from representation and particularly from their own chosen representation.

They called for their committeeman and were told that he had been sent home, so they said, "No representation, no work."

At nine o'clock they walked off the job went outside and formed a picket line. A few minutes later

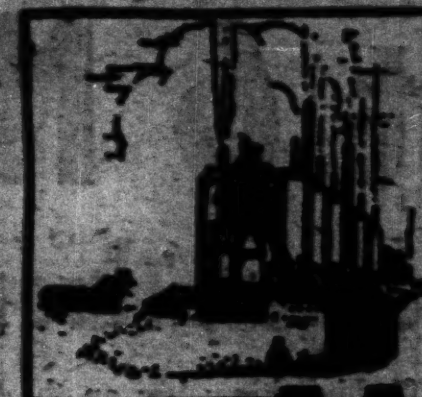
another department serviced by the same committeeman also walked out and joined them. At noon workers who had gone out to lunch decided not to walk through their picket line. The following morning all of the rest of the workers seeing a picket line said the same and stayed out just about 100 percent.

The second meeting called by Vice President Jack Livingston, accompanied by Mike Lacey regional director, Pat Paterson GM Dept., George Morrelle, and others finally broke down the resistance of the workers not only through telling them they would get no support, but by finally stating they would penalize them by invoking the International Constitution.

Seeing little chance at this time for continuing the fight the workers split their rank and voted about one and one half to one to go back, with many workers not voting. Yes, they went back to work but not as beaten or whipped workers but as workers who were proud of their stand and who were not cowed, but who also had a new look at their International leaders.

They know today that the GM National Agreement gives COMPANY SECURITY with NO UNION SECURITY.

A GM WORKER.



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1953

BUBBLE BURSTS AT CHRYSLER

LOS ANGELES.—As long predicted by the speeded up assembly line workers, the bubble has burst at Chrysler's Los Angeles plant.

Daily output of cars has twice been cut in 10 days, 210 probationary employees have been laid off, discontinuance of Dodge production here has been announced and more layoffs are in the offing.

Two weeks ago Friday was the final day for the 210 probationary employees. Their jobs went out the window when daily production was chopped from 323 to 250 cars a day.

The new production schedule of 250 cars a day, or \$1 an hour is the lowest this year. The situation at the moment is this: New cars aren't selling. They have been piling up on company property for weeks. There are more than 1,500 new cars on the Los Angeles Chrysler lot waiting bank clearance before delivery to dealers.

NO CUSTOMERS: But dealers aren't anxious to take them. There are no customers waiting. The dealers don't want to get stuck. On top of all this comes an announcement for the balance of the current model, no new Dodge will be turned out here, all Dodge production on the West Coast at the San Leandro plant. In Detroit at the Dodge Main plant, old-timers tell us that they never saw so many Dodge cars sitting, and that parts are piled up everywhere including the old Hupp plant on Mt. Elliot.

Ford Hires 'White Only' Pontiac FEPC Gets Test

DEARBORN.—"Freedom" progressive monthly newspaper, charges in its May issue that Ford Motor Co. agents are in West Virginia, hiring whites to work in Ford plants and bypassing Negroes.

The militant newspaper which each month features a column by Paul Robeson, charges that Ford in this way is trying to "ease Negroes out of jobs in its huge River Rouge plant and replace them with Southern whites."

Quoting their correspondent in West Virginia, Freedom declares that when jobless Negro workers, many of them unemployed miners sought to sign up for work in Ford plants in the North, they were told there "is a housing shortage for Negroes." Ford hiring agent, a Mr. Young, told Negro workers that he had orders not to recruit Negroes for work in the Ford plants.

On March 27, 1953, Rev. C. M. Metcalf, minister of the Greater St. Peter's AME Zion Church of Detroit addressed a letter to the Ford Motor Company stating that:

"For some time I have noticed the newspapers carrying articles describing the manpower shortage existing in Detroit area."

Speaking on behalf of the Social Service Dept. of the church, Rev. Metcalf, an outstanding Negro community spokesman related how a large number of women come into the church seeking employment and he asked the Ford Motor Co. that consideration be given these women in obtaining jobs who live here in Detroit.

A Ford official replied saying there was only a limited number of openings and the majority of these were filled with women with "experience."

PONTIAC.—The recently passed FEPC ordinance will be used

to crack down on the Baldwin Rubber Company for refusing to hire Negro workers.

Butler Cooper, well known Negro in Pontiac had made the test case. Cooper answered an advertisement in the Pontiac Daily Press, April 9, wherein the company asked for skilled and unskilled workers.

Cooper states that all Negroes answering the ad were refused employment, being told "they were either too fat or too thin, or we will call you back later."

Two weeks ago Edward Turner, NAACP president in Detroit, publicly requested Mayor Al Cobo to get a FEPC ordinance in Detroit.

During this two-week period, Cobo has possibly answered scores of requests from other citizens on many issues, has announced that he is a candidate for reelection, but has not answered the NAACP leader.

Meanwhile bigots in the northwest part of the city who sought to get 14,000 names on petitions to prevent a city inter-racial committee functioning and its members being under civil service, could not get sufficient signatures to put this issue on the ballot. The bigots wanted to use this in the 1953 fall election for furtherance of white supremacy and defeating Negro candidates for Council.

The Hamtramck city council was sitting on the request of Dodge Local 3, UAW-CIO, that they pass a FEPC ordinance in that city. A membership meeting of 2,000 passed the proposal and the officers were instructed to push the issue. In Ypsilanti, Michigan, John Burton, Negro UAW leader from the Kaiser-Frazer plant, a member of the City Council, has introduced a motion for a city FEPC ordinance.

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D. of J. Fears New Evidence Of Rosenbergs' Innocence

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It Was the Truth Which Got Mauled

ON TUESDAY, May 26, morning and afternoon papers throughout the land blared forth the "news" that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had been "mauled" by Japanese "women Communists."

Thus, the New York Times headline—three columns on page 1—declared: "Mrs. Roosevelt Calm after Mauling by Japanese Women." This story, and the others, said a group of Japanese women sought an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt in Tokyo, and manhandled her when she refused to give it.

The following day, buried on page 27 inside the Times, there appeared a small boxed story in which Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary denied any such manhandling had taken place.

Now, most of the papers playing up the original story hated the guts of the late FDR, and are still bitter about all memories and associations of the New Deal. But they know that the New Deal is deeply imbedded in the hearts and minds of America's workingpeople, and that they still associate FDR's widow with it. Hence they sought to play up the hoax in a further effort to inflame opinion against the progressive, anti-imperialist groups everywhere who are resisting the arrogant dominating war-breeding program of our big business-controlled government.

Such is the picture of "journalism" in the United States today. Growing fat on the bribery of big business, and corrupt through the spoils of the imperialist system which it serves, the press is becoming ever more vicious and total in its fakery.

There are few instruments left to express it, and these are facing constant harassment, not the least of which is financial. With the vast amounts of money needed to publish a modern paper, one which fights against the program of monopoly must depend on the ardent backing of its readers to keep it going.

Which gets us to our own fund appeal for \$100,000. So far, we have received something over \$40,000. We need the rest by June 15th. Our reader response from most major urban areas has been swell. Ohio and Michigan, though, are an exception. We have not yet heard enough from the smaller states and communities. Let's keep the money rolling in so that we can continue to expose the vicious falsehoods of the war-breeding press, and help organize the people for peace.

By MILTON HOWARD

SHOWING APPARENT fear that the new documentary evidence in the Rosenberg case would become nationally known in time to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Department of Justice last week

LABOR CAN SAVE THEM!

WHY THE HASTE to kill the Rosenbergs in the electric chair just when shocking new documentary evidence has been uncovered?

American labor has a tremendous stake in this case. If the Rosenbergs can be framed on no evidence but the unsupported word of a single, perjured witness, then any American who displeases the bosses or the corporations can be framed, as Tom Mooney was framed by the open-shoppers of the 1920's.

Labor's intervention in this case, even at this terribly late hour, can be decisive! If Labor urges President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence to life, then the doors to justice will be kept open. Execution cannot still the doubts of the world. Jail cannot hurt the United States. Clemency will save our honor. Let every union local, every union leader, speak for clemency to the President without delay! That is how Mooney was saved. It can be done again.

took the unprecedented step of trying to speed the executions while the defense was making new legal moves.

As the defense sought a Supreme Court stay of execution, which Chief Justice Vinson summarily denied only two hours after the plea had been handed to him by his clerks (he would not see the defense counsel in person), the Justice Department insisted that the execution go ahead as scheduled. It is up to Federal Judge Irving Kaufman to set a new execution date now that the high court by a vote of 7-2 refused to permit an argument on the appeal for a new trial.

The Justice Department's actions are shocking on two counts, observers emphasized:

1—It is unprecedented for the government to seek executions while legal moves are still pending.

The Justice Department's contention that there will not be any execution while the defense is considering new legal moves still available to it is refuted by the grim facts in the Martinsville case, the Willie McGee case and the notorious Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up. All these victims were legally murdered while their defense was still seeking legal stays of execution to which they were entitled.

2—The Justice Department's claim that "no new credible evidence" has been uncovered to justify a stay of the executions is

(Continued on Page 13)

Inside Free Viet-Nam

I Saw Our Bombs Burn Their Villages

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

SOMEWHERE IN VIET-NAM.

I AM WRITING THESE LINES in a bamboo hut, high against the thickly wooded hillside, somewhere in the uplands of northern Viet-Nam. All last night the thin rain which precedes the downpours of the wet season beat against the roof of

Exclusive

palm leaves, silencing the orchestra of crickets; the rain chilled us all to the bone, despite the fire of bamboo sticks built on the earthen floor. This morning it is hot again. The muddy ridges between the rice fields, which can barely be seen through the banana trees, are drying quickly. The weather has been very changeable in this month of March, 1953 during which I have been able to see for myself how the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam works—how its people live and how they fight. Seven long years, this war has been going on.

I have travelled here by truck, bicycle, horseback and more hours that can be remembered on foot. Some of the mountains were five thousand feet high; there must have been dozens of rivers and forest streams, and the path which have been hacked out of the jungle are especially terrifying at night.

BY THE TIME the Chinese frontier is reached—many nights away from this spot—the whole trip will have covered more than 600 miles. And most of it has been by night. Vietnamese life has been turned inside out because of the Hellcats and the Privateers, which fly up into these valleys and plateaus from their bases near Hanoi and Haiphong—X miles and Y hours from where I am sitting.

The peasants guide their buffaloes along the roadsides in the dark, and usually work their fields in the very early morning before the planes come. Only at nightfall do the groaning trucks which carry supplies be-

(Continued on Page 11)



JOSEPH STAROBIN, our rising foreign correspondent in the Far East, is now in Free Vietnam, a land unknown to most Americans as Korea was in 1950. We present his eye-witness stories describing history in the making—a land battling for its freedom. The heroic peasants join French armies and puppet troops who are armed with planes, tanks, munitions by the U. S. We must ask: Will our boys be sent to die there? Starobin interviewed the fabulous Viet-Nam leader, President Ho Chi Minh, and the commander-in-chief of the liberation army, Vo Nguyen Giap. What he saw and heard he tells exclusively for our readers in a series beginning today and continuing Monday in the Daily Worker. His interview with President Ho Chi Minh will appear in The Worker next week.

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ADA Begins to Face Up to Real Problems

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON. **MCCARTHYISM**, the overwhelming world-wide desire for peace and the new threat to all economic and social gains of the last 20 years shaped the deliberations of the sixth annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), held here last week. Many ADA leaders continued to play the "anti-Communist" song but mostly in muted tones, and it was rarely heard at all when rank and file convention delegates took the floor.

This was something new for ADA. It was founded in 1947 as an organizations of liberals and right-wing labor officials to provide "liberal" coloration to the cold war buildup and the hot wars that grew out of it. Many of its leaders lent "respectable" support to the persecutions of Communists and progressives and to the erosion of democratic rights that was taking place under the Truman Administration. They sought to spread the dangerous illusion that, within this framework of cold war and creeping fascism, the economic and social welfare of the people could be protected and advanced.

THE SIXTH convention did not bring a complete abandonment of this platform, but it produced profound modifications. This was 1953. ADA's leaders no longer had any kind of entry to the White House. And Joe McCarthy could no longer be sneered off as an ignorant crackpot. He wasn't going after Communists and "fellow travelers"; he had raised his sights for "Socialists" and "crypto-Socialists." Even the Administration was toying McCarthy's fascist line.

Most important, the foreign policy which ADA had vigorously advocated, had run into crisis. Most of the world did not swallow the Big Lie of a "Soviet threat" and more and more Americans were seeing through it.

And on top of all this the signs of economic crisis were appearing while the Administration was following a policy of soaking the poor and fattening the rich.

BY THE TIME the convention opened it had become clear that no group could long claim the name of "liberal" without taking a stand against McCarthyism, against the giveaway and take-away program, and that one could no longer

(Continued on Page 13)

WASHINGTON.



SIGNING GM CONTRACT in Detroit are (seated at table, l. to r.): United Auto Workers officials Pat Patterson, Jack Livingston and Walter P. Reuther.

What Did GM, Ford Auto Workers Win?

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The recent settlement between UAW president Walter Reuther and General Motors Corporation does not represent progress for the 350,000 GM workers, 310,000 of whom are production workers, who got only a penny raise.

With a few dollars added for pensioners, the Ford agreement being hailed here by Reuther as a "great victory" does not represent much more progress for the 135,000 Ford workers than the GM agreement.

If you are still alive after having worked for Ford for 30 years you now get \$137.50, if you are 65 years old. It used to be a \$120 a month. If you have worked for Ford 30 years you now can retire on \$120 a month; before it was \$85 a month.

THE GM WORKERS received one penny added to the 4 cents

annual improvement factor raise which will be more than gotten back through increased production; 19 cents of the 24 cents gotten under escalators since 1950 will not be cuttable since it is added to the base rate; a new index is agreed to that still ties wages to a government juggled cost of living set of statistics and keeps alive the wage cutting angle for the employers. Forty thousand skilled GM workers got a dime increase. Two years ago a panel of the Wage Stabilization Board recommended 28 1/2 cents an hour.

The GM pensioners got nothing

(Continued on Page 13)

Capitol Roundup

Fear price study . . . Sales tax in works . . . Blast bill to impair social security

WASHINGTON.

GRASS ROOTS pressure forced its way into the House last week, forcing even some Republican representatives to restore some of the cuts in health, education and welfare. . . . Still out, however, is a \$186,000 item for the Federal Trade Commission to study what happens to the consumer dollar. GOP fears study would confirm farmers getting less and less of it and the trusts getting more and more.

HOUSE Ways and Means Committee is considering a bill which would seriously impair the unemployment compensation program. It would hit states with heavy unemployment and which needs federal aid. The bill (HR 5173) would deplete federal jobless funds by giving states grants for administrative purposes. CIO blasted the bill. . . . Thirty-two civic, labor, veterans and welfare organizations have joined in the Citizens Conference on Social Security to block Chamber of Commerce plan to wreck social security fund.

CIO CAME out in support of Ives anti-discrimination amendment to T-H (S 1831) and said it would continue fight for FEPC law.

HOUSE Interior Committee has been holding hearings on D'Ewart bill to hand over federal grazing lands to the cattle barons. Administration so far has refused to make a policy statement. Report is circulating that Agriculture Department prepared a report against the bill but was pressured to withhold it. . . . A power trust official made this boast to an opponent of giveaways: "You've got to win every election. We only have to win one."

WARNINGS of this paper that a national sales tax is definitely in the Administration works were confirmed by a high Treasury official. This is part of administration new revenue program come Jan. 1. . . . NAM has been pushing for tax "relief" which means shoving more of the tax load from the rich to the poor. . . . The Korean war has produced one new millionaire for every 20 casualties.

THE INVESTIGATION of Henry W. Crunewald, reputed big-time tax fixer has suddenly quieted

down. Couldn't be that it has something to do with very prominent Republican as well as Democratic names coming out in the hearings—like Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) or former Sen. Richard M. Nixon, now Vice President?

WHILE the Administration calls for extension of the excess profits tax, the Internal Revenue Bureau is still trying to collect \$754,890 in EFT taxes from an enterprise owned by a cabinet member. The enterprise is the Houston (Texas) Post, and the owner is Mrs. Oyeta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Hobby's paper is fighting the levy in tax court.

LABOR PRESSURE finally stopped the move to put former Gov. William "King" Tuck on the House Labor Committee. Tuck said he wouldn't be a "union janssary." AFL legislative representative A. J. Biemiller said Tuck "wears the golden collar of Big Business around his neck."

AN AGENT of the Department of Labor has been charged with deporting three Mexican nationals because they had joined the AFL Agricultural Workers Union. . . . Number of federal workers laid off under the Administration's economy drive now totals 44,000.

GOOD BUSINESS may mean bad business. Delegates to the American Warehousemen's Association convention here like the profits that come with bulging warehouses. But they also fear they're bulging too much and may be a warning of economic crisis. . . . Another cause for worry in economic circles is the appearance of cancellation orders for steel. . . . CIO blasted Administration fiscal policies as "bankers holiday." Said moves to liquidate RFC would put small business at mercy of bankers who have already received a bonanza in the Treasury-stimulated higher interest rates.

SOME RESULTS so far of government's higher interest rates: Many small businesses are cutting back expansion plans because it costs more to get a loan now. Price support loans to farmers have gone up from 3 1/2 to 4 percent. VA home loans up from 4 to 4 1/2 percent. It is estimated interest rise will add \$10 billion in installment payments to the cost of buying autos in 1953.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention

LEADERS TRY TO PLAY BALL WITH GOP, BUT CAN'T IGNORE UNION PAST

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO

THE CONVENTION of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held here was a picture of contradictions as the union's leadership sought to play ball with the employers and the Eisenhower administration while still playing up to the traditional progressive union sentiments of the members.

The main feature of the convention was the effort of president David Dubinsky and associates to stem or tone down the trend in the labor movement to fight the new administration's anti-labor drive. There was even an effort to build illusions in the President.

Dubinsky set the tone in his opening remarks when he said "it is too soon to pass judgement" on the Washington administration. That remark was heard many times in the reports and resolutions before the 1,000 delegates. But there were also many remarks that echoed the denunciations of the Eisenhower administration heard from labor leaders generally, even those at the head of the AFL and CIO.

THE REPORT on labor and so-

cial legislation gave an example of the confusion and inconsistencies that poured upon the delegates from the platform—and it was only free from the platform because in the entire convention of eight days, only three delegates on the floor made as much as a remark.

The report begins with a complaint that the Eisenhower administration's policies are "unclear, unstated or unsound."

"But," continues the report, "President Dubinsky has pointed out, we must exercise patience before passing final judgment on the administration."

The very next paragraph says: "Back in January, President-elect Taft laid down the basic policy of the administration."

Then farther on in the report, dealing with the new anti-labor bill being put forward by the administration in the Senate, the report says:

"What the legislative leaders of the Administration seem to have in mind is a new punitive measure so reactionary in intent that it would make the last six difficult years under Taft-Hartley look like the Golden Age of Labor."

SO WITH RESPECT to foreign policy, a long document was adopted that does all but actually call for war. It certainly calls for every form of provocation and greater tension to bring it about. But at the same time these leaders were unable to ignore the widespread will for a truce in Korea and hope in the current negotiations. "We should never shut the door to negotiations," says the document adopted although with that comes a list of "conditions" for peace that would in effect close the door to negotiations.

The issue of McCarthyism was similarly confused. Dubinsky was unable to ignore it in face of the fact that this fascist threat is the dominant issue in the minds of the members. His resolutions committee, therefore, coupled the fight on McCarthyism with the fight on Communism and made the resolution mainly an anti-Communist document. McCarthyism is objected to only because of its "methods" in fighting Communism, resulting in charges against many who are not Communists.

THE ILCWU LEADERS claim that they have been fighting Com-

munist for 30 years and are better authorities on the problem than "these self-appointed" experts against Communism who have appeared on the scene only recently. The resolution adopted while calling for a fight on Communism, stresses mainly a war on Communism as the way to block McCarthyism.

In contrast to the many recent conventions—both AFL and CIO—that have gone on record against the Smith, McCarran and like state laws, the ILCWU did not even adopt a resolution on civil liberties and no mention was made of any of those laws.

Delegate Raymond Orsini of New York Local 91, rose after the minuted anti-McCarthyism resolution was read and said "The word fascism is not in the resolve. I believe it should be added to it."

Julius Hochman, chairman of the resolution committee said: "In order to keep the issue clear we should retain the resolution as submitted." And that was that in this convention of machine-dominated

THE POLITICAL DECISIONS of the convention, too, reflected a hesitancy to take a definite direction. The political report, begins by saying "Your committee believes that it too early and would be untimely to make any final judgements about the new regime in Washington." At the same time a program is projected for more political activity to defeat the plans of the Eisenhower regime and for a liberal-labor coalition of forces and alliances that would eventually bring about a "political realignment."

The confusion was especially compounded in the two major speeches before the convention by the two top heads of the Liberal Party of New York, which is endorsed and financed by the ILCWU. Adolph Berle, the chairman of the L. P., declared the issue which would dominate the 1954-56 elections, was the alleged basic difference in foreign policy between the Eisenhower - Dulles forces on one side and the McCarthyite on the other. It is on that issue, he said, that labor should decide its course. He said: "The crucial vote will come in

(Continued on Page 11)

Biz 'Fears' \$35 Jobless Pay

HARRISBURG.—The state unemployment compensation fund dropped \$50,000,000 last year. It is "sound" but requires increased employer contributions "to continue solvent in accord with proper insurance standards," says a report just issued by Gov. Fine's Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation.

The report recommends a \$35 maximum weekly jobless pay grant, and admits this would be less than the Department of Public Assistance allows the unemployed on relief rolls.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE allow-

ances, which provide for only the barest necessities, provide a budget of at least \$142 a month, the report notes.

On the other hand, the present maximum of \$30 a week to the unemployed, nets only \$129 a month.

Even if the proposed increases were voted by the 1953 legislature, less than half the unemployed would qualify for the \$35 payments.

Opposition to the "recommended increase stems from familiar big business 'fears.' These include, according to the minority re-

port of the Advisory Council:

- The argument that industry will not be able to thrive under "unduly heavy tax burdens";
- "Excessive benefit payments will serve to dull incentive to work and produce, the only real bulwark against economic insecurity and hardships."

Supporters of the \$35 maximum point out, however, that for most employers there would need to be no increase in contributions to the unemployment fund. Where rates were raised, the increase would amount to about one tenth of one percent.

STEEL CITY SHOP TALK

AFL Food Workers Win Wage Hikes

AFL FOOD EMPLOYEES, Local 490, representing 2,600 workers in 170 A&P stores in the Pittsburgh area obtained a 12-cent hourly raise in a new contract. Night work goes to time and a half for all time over two nights at the regular rate. Starting pay for men is to be \$55 weekly, and for women, \$50.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, Local 249, AFL, has gained a weekly increase of \$6 on the base pay, improved commissions, and other fringe benefits in new agreements with two major bottling concerns covering 270 drivers.

TWO THOUSAND AFL Service workers, employed in 50 of Pittsburgh's principal buildings have obtained a welfare insurance program covering life, accident and sickness and hospitalization. The agreement was negotiated by Local 29, AFL Building Service Employees Union.

The union members have a coverage of \$1,000 life, accidental death and dismemberment insurance. They are entitled to \$15 a week sick and accident benefits for a period of 13 weeks, together with a Blue Cross arrangement entitling them to 70 days hospitalization and \$200 surgical benefits. The expenses of the program are met entirely by the employers, who contribute \$5.20 a month for each employee to the welfare fund.

THE SIX-WEEK strike of 600 production workers at the Selden Co. plant of the American Cyan-

amid Corp. in Bridgeville for increased wages is still deadlocked. District 50, United Mineworkers, represents the employees.

AFL AMALGAMATED drivers and maintenance men are striking for a 10-cent raise of the Lincoln Motor Coach Line of Jeanette and the intra-city bus service it maintains.

BEEFS: Some 1,100 production workers at the Homewood plant of the Edwin L. Wiegand Co., Pittsburgh walked off the job Tuesday night, May 11 in protest against unsettled, accumulated grievances. They are represented by Local 1020 of the CIO United Auto Workers. The company manufactures electric heating units.

RED-BAITING FLOPS: A second attempt by the CIO-International Union of Electrical Workers to oust the United Electrical Workers (Independent) from the Swisvale plant of the Union Switch & Signal Division of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., was overwhelmed by a vote of 1117 to 505 in a National Labor Relations Board election May 8. The IUE district leadership had conducted a fierce red-baiting campaign.

GRAPHIC ARTS workers in the Pittsburgh district got \$4 and \$6 weekly raises based on a \$70 breaking point in a new contract by the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers. Fringe benefits were included in the settlement.



JUDGESHIP

(Continued from page 16)

struggle that swept out the old Republican machine in 1951, and installed the present Democratic Party officials, led by Mayor Clark and District Attorney Richardson Dillworth.

A GANG-UP of Democratic and Republican politicians are trying to win back the control of Philadelphia that the GOP machine lost in 1951. They made some headway in the May 19 primary election.

Labor and all liberals have a big stake in the outcome of this fight against the machine bosses. At issue is not only the government of Philadelphia, but the government of the state and nation which will be voted on in 1954.

THE SELECTION of Congressional and state candidates for 1954, who will support the needs and demands of labor and the Negro people, will hinge largely on the political role that labor and progressives develop right now.

An immediate start is a determined struggle, particularly by white workers, for Negro representation, as follows:

A CANDIDATE of Common Pleas Court No. 2 will have to be named to replace the late Judge Gordon, who was slated in the primaries by both Democratic and Republican parties. In addition, the Democrats will have to name a candidate for city treasurer to replace the late Joseph Vogt, who was slated and nominated.

Negro political leaders have already raised the question, on a non-partisan basis, that a Negro should be named by both Democratic and Republican parties for the Common Pleas judgeship, and also, by the Democrats for the post of City Treasurer.

This demand, for immediate Negro representation, can be won if labor and liberals join with the Negro people in a down-to-earth campaign in the shops and neighborhoods.

ALONG with it goes the demand for the appointment by Gov. Fine and President Eisenhower of Negroes to vacant state and federal judgeships, and the passage of an FEPC law in Harrisburg.

This campaign now for elementary democratic rights can pave the way for non-partisan support for all Negro candidates in the fall election.

A winning campaign now, on the burning issue of representation in government and equal job rights for labor's most powerful ally, the Negro people, can be the opening gun in strengthening labor's independent role in the fight against McCarthyism in the 1953 and 1954 elections.



NOW DON'T TRY TO TELL ME COMPANY POSTERS ARE THAT EFFECTIVE!

KING COAL

Nylon Stockings Out of Coal

INTERIOR SECRETARY McKay's recent ruling to close down the government's experimental coal conversion plant should be reversed, John L. Lewis told Congress. The government has already spent \$70 millions on the plant, at Louisiana, Mo., devoted to hydrogenation of coal. Experiments have shown that coal can be transformed into nearly 2,000 other products, ranging from gasoline to nylon stockings.

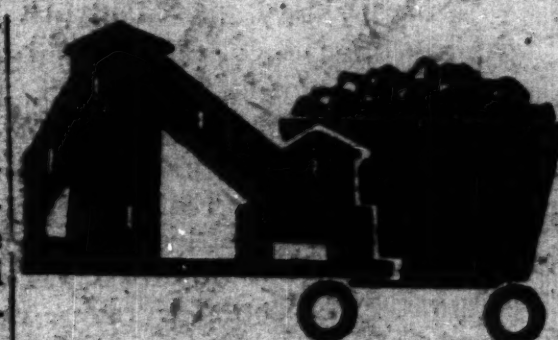
OPEN SHOP anthracite mines in the Schuylkill County area produced some 2,600,000 tons last year. About two million tons of it was processed in non-union breakers. A campaign to organize hundreds of Schuylkill and Northumberland County miners was indicated after a recent company-union conference, which UMW President Lewis considered "the demoralizing effect of the anthracite industry" of open-shop coal.

A different allocation system for coal tonnage, was also discussed, and the necessity to make all companies pay up their Health and Welfare fund debts.

POLITICAL CRIME: John L. Lewis has called Interior Secretary McKay's choice of Tom Lyon to head the U.S. Bureau of Mines, "a diabolical outrage and a political crime against the entire mining population." Lewis expressed "astonishment at the Secretary of Interior wanting human blood of coal miners on his hand as may come from having the bureau headed by a comparative ignoramus." Lyon is an Anaconda Copper man, Lewis says he knows nothing about coal mining.

THREE UMW representatives are to be appointed to a new "Action Committee," headed by Penna. Mine Secretary Clements, to win public support for the anthracite drainage tunnel recommended by federal engineers.

SHUT DOWNS: The Lehigh Valley Coal Company's Park Place mine is due to be abandoned about June 1, and flooded, making about 170 men jobless. . . . Lansford No. 5 in the Panther Valley has been closed, throwing 51 men out of work. . . . The MacArthur Colliery has suspended operations due to slack market. Three hundred men were affected. . . . The New York tunnel operation, near Tama-



qua, and Procter tunnel near Towler City have suspended, due to market conditions, throwing 400 men out of work.

THIRTY FATALITIES were reported for April by U.S. Mine Bureau. . . . A coal fall killed a 26-year-old Swoverville miner, May 8. . . . A 36-year-old Hammond colliery worker was pinned between cars on May 16, and had his skull fractured.

Freedom Festival Set for June 14

PHILADELPHIA.—Laura Duncan and Earl Robinson will head a group of entertainers in a program of songs, dance and poetry to be presented at a Freedom Festival Sunday, June 14 at Camp Alpine.

The Civil Rights Congress, which is sponsoring the festival, has also announced that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Smith Act defendant from New York and William Albertson on trial in Pittsburgh under the Smith Act, have been invited as speakers.

Sports events including baseball, swimming, volley ball, ping pong and other games will be part of the planned entertainment.

The arrangements committee is urging all those who may need transportation to contact the CRC office at 205 Hardt Building, Broad and Columbia Ave.

NEW CLAIMS for unemployment insurance benefits amounted to 22,400 for the week ending May 8. Most of the jobless increase comes from Anthracite miners, also, from apparel, construction, soft coal and textile. Continued claims amount to 83,800. Total number getting unemployment benefits (not including those on relief) 101,600.

Korea Truce Okay For Business, Says GM Official

WILMINGTON, Del.—A Korean truce would not adversely affect business, Harlow H. Curtice, General Motors president, said here last week. The head of the duPont-controlled firm, largest industrial corporation in the country, was the third monopoly spokesman to indicate recently that certain big Pennsylvania area business interests are being forced to accept, however reluctantly, the prospect of a temporary military stabilization in Korea.

Previously, Gwilym Price, president of Westinghouse Electric, a Mellon-dominated firm, and Eugene Grace, head of Bethlehem Steel, declared that American industrialists would welcome

peace. Meanwhile, duPont workers were concerned with the prospect of "peace through hunger," which the duPonts envisage. Some are talking of a fight for jobs through peaceful trade and the kind of governmental public works program they would have to buck GM to win.

At the same time, refusal of the Justice Department to permit a British pacifist to make a lecture tour under the auspices of the Philadelphia Quakers made it plain that the duPonts and their allies in the government are determined to silence any opposition to their overall "American Century" war program.

Urge Negro Judgeship in Fight on McCarthyism

By ROBERT HARDY

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia primary election, May 19, can hardly rank as a demonstration for peace and democratic rights in the people's basic struggle against McCarthyism and war.

The right to vote, a basic, constitutional right, was exercised by only 16 percent of the voters in the country's third largest city. It was the smallest turnout in years—"within memory" as the Bulletin put it.

Another basic democratic issue, the right of the Negro people for representation, was more honored in "the breach" than in the observance.

OUT OF 26 JUDICIAL and city posts at stake, the two major party machines slated only three Negroes. These were nominated, as follows:

On the Republican slate, Dr. Edward E. Holloway for coroner, J. Amos Harris, an incumbent, for

magistrate.

On the Democratic slate, Walter Gay, Jr., for a Municipal Court judgeship.

FORMER DEMOCRATIC State Senator H. Jerome Jaspán, who bucked Roland Randall, notorious realtor, the machine candidate for City Controller, polled 5,111 votes, against Randall's 40,000.

But there was no evidence of any labor or liberal opposition to Randall in the primary campaign.

Nor did labor rally behind the three loans for city improvements, which were defeated on the ballot, although supported by Mayor Joseph Clark.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION itself reflected a lack of participation by labor and progressive forces in the pre-primary struggle that began last December.

At stake is the continuation in Philadelphia of the anti-machine (Continued on Page 15)

350 Urge FEPC Passage in 1953

HARRISBURG.—Three hundred and fifty delegates who attended the statewide rally for passage of a fair employment practice law last Monday, heard Gov. Fine attempt to shift the responsibility for the delay in enacting FEPC from himself to the legislature.

The Governor was the principal speaker at the rally, May 25, where delegates from civic, religious, and fraternal groups, and both CIO and AFL unions met in a giant one-day lobby on behalf of House Bill 1185. This measure would establish a state law forbidding job discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion.

The rally was part of a continuing campaign by groups throughout the state to win the FEPC law. Petitions for mass circulation supporting the campaign for a fair jobs law are available at the headquarters of the Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC, 260 S. 15 St.

Even as Fine spoke, House Bill 1185, which has Fine's endorsement, remained bottled up in the House Labor Committee. This committee is headed by Rep. Edward M. Young of Grove City, a Republican machine man, who has declared that FEPC will have to wait until tax matters are straightened out.

This is considered a dodge because FEPC has nothing to do with tax measures, and the tax

snarl will occupy the legislature until it closes. Gov. Fine's messages of support for FEPC have not been coupled with action to place the support of key Republican legislators behind it.

Tucker Polls 6,687 Votes

Negro candidates who bucked the organization slates in the Philadelphia primary fared as follows:

CARLYLE TUCKER, Democrat, polled 6,687 votes for one of six Municipal Court judgeships. This placed him fourth among the 23 who also bucked the slate, and ranked him above 19 other white contestants.

MAURICE DABNEY supported by an independent Republican group, ran third in a group of four making the bid for coroner.

Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander's name appeared on the primary ballot for a Common Pleas judgeship, but he had previously withdrawn with a blast at the Democratic Party leadership for its failure to slate Negroes for more and higher offices. He got 1,348 votes.

ASK PHILA. REPS. PUSH CEASE-FIRE

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia's six Congressmen have been urged to get a Korean cease-fire resolution introduced into Congress immediately. An open letter to Congressmen Barrett, Byrne, Chudoff, Granahan, Green, Scott from the Philadelphia Council, American Peace Crusade quotes the recent proposal of N. Y. Rep. Arthur G. Klein, that the U. S. take the lead in an immediate cease-fire in Korea. It urges Phila-

delphia Congressmen to get Klein's cease-fire move before Congress immediately, in resolution form and adds:

"We also ask you to extend this resolution to include a call for Soviet-U.S. talks to resolve all the problems standing in the way of peaceful co-existence. . . . Let us discard the 'wait and see' attitude and use the power of our great nation to initiate this meeting."

Whitman Ceremony

The annual celebration of Walt Whitman's birthday takes place 2 p.m., Sunday, May 31, at Harleigh Cemetery, 1700 Haddon Ave., Camden. The public is invited.

There will be selected readings from Whitman, as well as brief remarks and readings by contemporary writers and poets, followed by a visit to Whitman's home. (Details on Page 8.)



PENNA. EDITION The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1953

A Negro Worker Writes

'And the strong men keep a' coming . . .'

By MARK CLEMENS

WHEREVER it is that the people struggle for freedom, men of a "special mold" step boldly forward as champions of all that the common man holds dear. Nat Turner—the Molly Maguires—George Dimitroff—Sacco and Vanzetti—Ben Davis and Jomo Kenyatta; and here in Pennsylvania, cut from the same cloth, stands Ben Careathers.

BEN CAREATHERS is the son of a father born a slave and he spent a share-cropper's childhood in Tennessee.

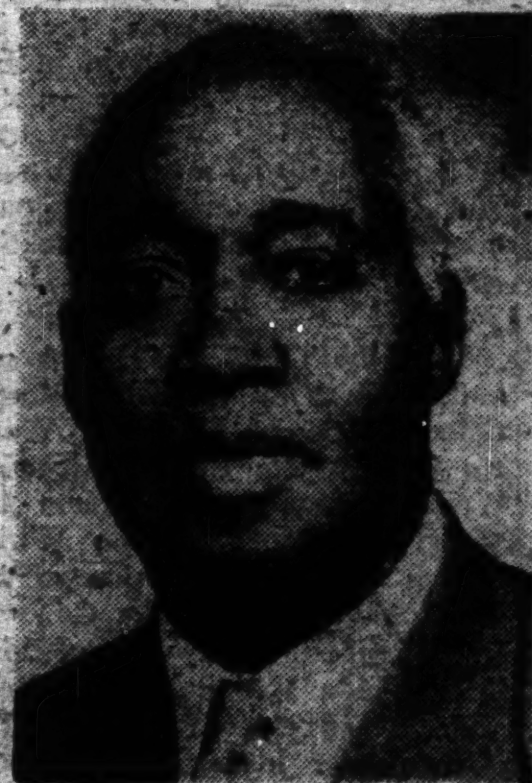
Thirty-seven years ago Ben Careathers came to Pittsburgh and to steel. As a steel worker and steel organizer, he personally recruited over 2,000 workers into the CIO Steel Union, and, as a Communist, organized and led scores of struggles to better the lot of the working people of our state.

THE STEEL and coal barons of Pittsburgh, and those who represent them—President Eisenhower, Attorney-General Brownell and Judge Musmanno—cannot forgive nor tolerate that which Ben Careathers represents—the pride of the Negro in his accomplishments on the road to Freedom and the will of the working class to struggle. For a Negro to dare such a stand before the world calls forth the "kill lust" of the powers that be.

BUT BEN CAREATHERS is a leader of men—black men and white men. And the word is out that he must go. But not with the old methods—the crude, brutal, bloody action of a cop on the beat, who grabs a Negro and beats him to a pulp, then drags the Negro off to jail—split-second jurisprudence on the block—the grabbing, the execution of sentence and then to jail.

This kind of treatment to a Careathers would stir up even more resentment and protest from the people—so another method, a little smoother, must be used.

Careathers is an ill man. He has an active case of pulmonary tuberculosis. Physicians at the Tuberculosis Hospital, where he has lain for weeks, have stated that he must rest on his back for



BEN CAREATHERS

a period of months to begin recovery.

ON MAY 19 Ben Careathers was hauled into court. U. S. District Attorney Edward C. Boyle and Judge Marsh replace the cop on the beat. They speak and act for the Mellon-Morgan-Rockefeller interests. These killers move in smooth, cold, brutal and more bloody fashion than the cop on the beat could ever be.

At his trial in court, this hero of his people and of the working class took the stand. Ten minutes after he started to speak, due to violent fits of coughing, he could no longer stand on his feet. Yet, he took the offensive, and hurled back the charge of treason on his accusers:

"Legally, I come before you as a defendant. But morally, I come before you as a prosecutor."

The Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. was enforced not at the trial of Ben Careathers in Pittsburgh, but in Czechoslovakia at the trial of the self-confessed State Department spy, William Oatis, who also had T.B. His illness was cured in the prison hospital by the people's government of Czechoslovakia.

American jurisprudence stands naked before the people of the world.

Where is the conscience of the democratic-loving people of our state and nation. Their voices must be raised in their own behalf and to save Ben Careathers from being murdered in the courtroom.

SHOP TALK



A RAID by AFL Butchers was defeated 5 to 1 by AFL Retail Clerks in an NLRB election covering 2,500 A&P workers in the Philadelphia district. Officials of the AFL Clerks promised to battle for higher wages and better conditions for A&P workers. Previously, A&P workers have charged the AFL Clerks' leadership with being too company-minded.

TWENTY THOUSAND AFL Building Trades Workers have been on strike since May 1 over refusal of builders to grant them anything but paper cups in their demands for higher wages and other improvements. Workers say the contractors are out to impose open-shop conditions in Philadelphia, such as exist at Levittown.

IF LABOR would only adopt a no-strike policy, there's no limit to the higher wages they could win! This "pie in the sky" was put forward in Philadelphia last week by Benjamin Fairless, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel. This is the same U. S. Steel which is saying "No" to the CIO Steelworkers' current wage demands. Fairless got a medal for his Franklin Institute speech which smacked of the old "corporate state" thesis of "labor-management harmony," made infamous by Mussolini in fascist Italy, and Hitler in Nazi Germany.

THE LIVINGSTON metal furniture plant is seeking a court injunction to try to break the strike of its 100 employees who walked out April 30 over dismissal of a worker. The strike is being led by AFL Can Workers Local 22623, which has asked for an NLRB hearing. The company claims an "independent" union represents the workers.

AN AMALGAMATED Clothing Worker, CIO, shop steward, Joseph Pergolizzi, has sworn out a warrant, charging Democratic Party Councilman Paul D'Ortona beat him up in a polling place at 13th and Moore, where he was a Democratic watcher, during the May 19 primary.

THE REAL AIM of the U. S. Senate Water Front Crime Investigating Committee is not to "clean up the gangsters" but to get a Constitutional amendment passed that would outlaw the Fifth Amendment. This was revealed by Sen. Charles Tobey (R-NH), who announced a forthcoming Philadelphia investigation in a Philadelphia press interview, and declared:

"A constitutional amendment is needed to deal with those characters who give the stock answer: 'I refuse to answer on the grounds that it may incriminate me'."

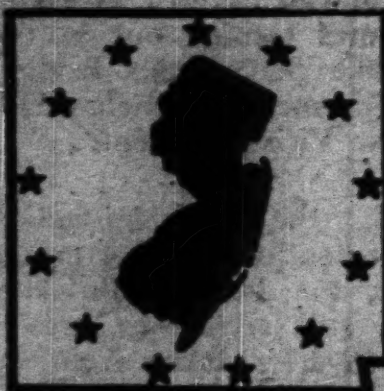
HARRISBURG legislators getting resolutions urging passage of higher teacher salaries (H.B. 23); also against sales or wage taxes; against H. B. 982, which attacks the Teachers Tenure Law, and against S. 94, the new Pechan bill that would outlaw the Fifth Amendment.

NURSE SHORTAGE is forcing Philadelphia General Hospital to close two tuberculosis floors, and eliminate 170 badly-needed beds. Nurses, along with all hospital and medical workers, are badly underpaid, but unorganized.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Box 5544, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

D. of J. Fears New Evidence Of Rosenbergs' Innocence



**NEW JERSEY
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It Was the Truth Which Got Mauled

ON TUESDAY, May 26, morning and afternoon papers throughout the land blared forth the "news" that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had been "mauled" by Japanese "women Communists."

Thus, the New York Times headline—three columns on page 1—declared: "Mrs. Roosevelt Calm after Mauling by Japanese Women." This story, and the others, said a group of Japanese women sought an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt in Tokyo, and manhandled her when she refused to give it.

The following day, buried on page 27 inside the Times, there appeared a small boxed story in which Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary denied any such manhandling had taken place.

Now, most of the papers playing up the original story hated the guts of the late FDR, and are still bitter about all memories and associations of the New Deal. But they know that the New Deal is deeply imbedded in the hearts and minds of America's workingpeople, and that they still associate FDR's widow with it. Hence they sought to play up the hoax in a further effort to inflame opinion against the progressive, anti-imperialist groups everywhere who are resisting the arrogant domineering war-breeding program of our big business-controlled government.

SUCH IS the picture of "journalism" in a United States today. Growing fat on the bribery of big business, and corrupt through the spoils of the imperialist system which it serves, the press is becoming ever more vicious and total in its fakery.

There are few instruments left to express it, and these are facing constant harassment, not the least of which is financial. With the vast amounts of money needed to publish a modern paper, one which fights against the program of monopoly must depend on the ardent backing of its readers to keep it going.

Which gets us to our own fund appeal for \$100,000. So far, we have received something over \$40,000. We need the rest by June 15th. Our reader response from most major urban areas has been swell. Ohio and Michigan, though, are an exception. We have not yet heard enough from the smaller states and communities. Let's keep the money rolling in so that we can continue to expose the vicious falsehoods of the war-provoking press.

By MILTON HOWARD

SHOWING APPARENT fear that the new documentary evidence in the Rosenberg case would become nationally known in time to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Department of Justice last week

LABOR CAN SAVE THEM!

WHY THE HASTE to kill the Rosenbergs in the electric chair just when shocking new documentary evidence has been uncovered? American labor has a tremendous stake in this case.

If the Rosenbergs can be framed on no evidence but the unsupported word of a single, perjured witness, then any American who displeases the bosses or the corporations can be framed, as Tom Mooney was framed by the open-shoppers of the 1920's.

Labor's intervention in this case, even at this terribly late hour, can be decisive! If Labor urges President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence to life, then the doors to justice will be kept open. Execution cannot still the doubts of the world. Jail cannot hurt the United States. Clemency will save our honor. Let every union local, every union leader, speak for clemency to the President without delay! That is how Mooney was saved. It can be done again.

took the unprecedented step of trying to speed the executions while the defense was making new legal moves.

As the defense sought a Supreme Court stay of execution, which Chief Justice Vinson summarily denied only two hours after the plea had been handed to him by his clerks (he would not see the defense counsel in person), the Justice Department insisted that the execution go ahead as scheduled. It is up to Federal Judge Irving Kaufman to set a new execution date now that the high court by a vote of 7-2 refused to permit an argument on the appeal for a new trial.

The Justice Department's actions are shocking on two counts, observers emphasized:

1—It is unprecedented for the government to seek executions while legal moves are still pending.

The Justice Department's contention that there will not be any execution while the defense is considering new legal moves still available to it is refuted by the grim facts in the Martinsville case, the Willie McGee case and the notorious Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up. All these victims were legally murdered while their defense was still seeking legal stays of execution to which they were entitled.

2—The Justice Department's claim that "no new credible evidence" has been uncovered to justify a stay of the executions is

(Continued on Page 13)

Inside Free Viet-Nam

I Saw Our Bombs Burn Their Villages

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

SOMEWHERE IN VIET-NAM.

I AM WRITING THESE LINES in a bamboo hut, high against the thickly-wooded hillside, somewhere in the uplands of northern Viet-Nam. All last night the thin rain which precedes the downpours of the wet season beat against the roof of

Exclusive

palm leaves, silencing the orchestra of crickets; the rain chilled us all to the bone, despite the fire of bamboo sticks built on the earthen floor. This morning it is hot again. The muddy ridges between the rice fields, which can barely be seen through the banana trees, are drying quickly. The weather has been very changeable in this month of March, 1953 during which I have been able to see for myself how the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam works—how its people live and how they fight. Seven long years, this war has been going on.

I have travelled here by truck, bicycle, horseback and more hours that can be remembered on foot. Some of the mountains were five thousand feet high; there must have been dozens of rivers and forest streams, and the paths which have been hacked out of the jungle are especially terrifying at night.

BY THE TIME the Chinese frontier is reached—many nights away from this spot—the whole trip will have covered more than 600 miles. And most of it has been by night. Vietnamese life has been turned inside out because of the Hellcats and the Privateers, which fly up into these valleys and plateaus from their bases near Hanoi and Haiphong—X miles and Y hours from where I am sitting.

The peasants guide their buffaloes along the roadsides in the dark, and usually work their fields in the very early morning before the planes come. Only at nightfall do the groaning trucks which carry supplies be-

(Continued on Page 11)



JOSEPH STAROBIN, our roving foreign correspondent in the Far East, is now in Free Vietnam, a land unknown to most Americans as Korea was in 1950. We present his eye-witness stories describing history in the making—a land battling for its freedom. The heroic peasants face French armies and puppet troops who are armed with planes, napalm, munitions by the U. S. We must ask: Will our boys be sent to die there? Starobin interviewed the fabulous Viet-Nam leader, President Ho Chi Minh, and the commander-in-chief of the liberation army, Vo Nguyen Giap. What he saw and heard he tells exclusively for our readers in a series beginning today and continuing Monday in the Daily Worker. His interview with President Ho Chi Minh will appear in The Worker next week.



Big Debate Shows Need for Big 4

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Labor Recalls May 30, 1937

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ADA Begins to Face Up to Real Problems

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON. **MCCARTHYISM**, the overwhelming world-wide desire for peace and the new threat to all economic and social gains of the last 20 years shaped the deliberations of the sixth annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), held here last week. Many ADA leaders continued to play the "anti-Communist" song but mostly in muted tones, and it was rarely heard at all when rank and file convention delegates took the floor.

This was something new for ADA. It was founded in 1947 as an organization of liberals and right-wing labor officials to provide "liberal" coloration to the cold war buildup and the hot wars that grew out of it. Many of its leaders lent "respectable" support to the persecutions of Communists and progressives and to the erosion of democratic rights that was taking place under the Truman Administration. They sought to spread the dangerous illusion that, within this framework of cold war and creeping fascism, the economic and social welfare of the people could be protected and advanced.

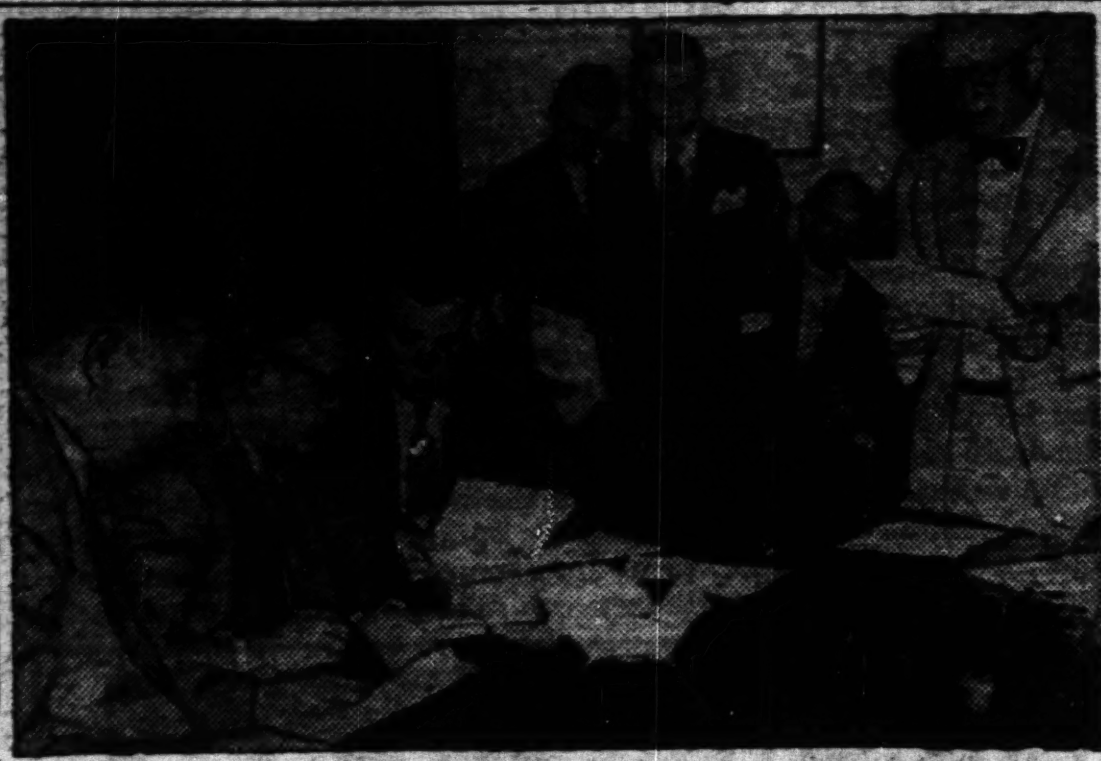
THE SIXTH convention did not bring a complete abandonment of this platform, but it produced profound modifications. This was 1953. ADA's leaders no longer had any kind of entry to the White House. And Joe McCarthy could no longer be sneered off as an ignorant crackpot. He wasn't going after Communists and "fellow travelers"; he had raised his sights for "Socialists" and "crypto-Socialists." Even the Administration was toeing McCarthy's fascist line.

Most important, the foreign policy which ADA had vigorously advocated, had run into crisis. Most of the world did not swallow the Big Lie of a "Soviet threat" and more and more Americans were seeing through it.

And on top of all this the signs of economic crisis were appearing while the Administration was following a policy of soaking the poor and fattening the rich.

BY THE TIME the convention opened it had become clear that no group could long claim the name of "liberal" without taking a stand against McCarthyism, against the giveaway and takeover program, and that one could no longer

(Continued on Page 15)



SIGNING GM CONTRACT in Detroit are (seated at table, l. to r.): United Auto Workers officials Pat Patterson, Jack Livingston and Walter F. Reuther.

Dockers to Picket Dewey-FBI Snoopers

AS BOTH GOV. DEWEY and the FBI marched into the fight against shape-up corruption on the New York waterfront last week, anti-Ryan forces among the longshoremen remained determined to keep the fight within the ranks of labor where it belongs.

Dewey's announcement that he would conduct hearings of the State Crime Commission on June 8 and 9, prompted the membership of anti-Ryan Local 791 to schedule a mass demonstration of protest when the hearings open. Dewey's proposals, obviously calculated to undermine the drive to clean the ILA of thugs and criminals, would bring the longshoremen under direct control of the boss-ruled state administration. The proposals to the SCC include a state-operated hiring and screening scheme which would deny jobs to the most militant dockers and an administration controlled—which means boss controlled—hiring hall to replace the shapeup.

John (Gene) Sampson, president of Local 791 has requested permission to testify at the Dewey hearings. The SC has recommended that the state establish a Division of Port Administration to rule the waterfront, and it is this scheme that is most bitterly opposed by longshoremen.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department announced that it will convene a federal grand jury in New York, Brooklyn and Newark next week to hear evidence from FBI snoopers in the labor movement.

The AFL, which strongly asserts that it is fully capable of handling the affairs, firmly rejected the "reforms" which Ryan claims to have carried out so far in compliance with an AFL ultimatum. The national body sharply insists on a real housecleaning in the ILA, but rejects government interference.

Local 791 called on all ILA locals to join in the demonstration against the Dewey schemes.

Capitol Roundup

Fear price study . . . Sales tax in works . . . Blast bill to impair social security

WASHINGTON. **GRASS ROOTS** pressure forced its way into the House last week, forcing even some Republican representatives to restore some of the cuts in health, education and welfare. . . . Still out, however, is a \$186,000 item for the Federal Trade Commission to study what happens to the consumer dollar. GOP fears study would confirm farmers getting less and less of it and the trusts getting more and more.

HOUSE Ways and Means Committee is considering a bill which would seriously impair the unemployment compensation program. It would hit states with heavy unemployment and which needs federal aid. The bill (HR 5173) would deplete federal jobless funds by giving states grants for administrative purposes. CIO blasted the bill. . . . Thirty-two civic, labor, veterans and welfare organizations have joined in the Citizens Conference on Social Security to block Chamber of Commerce plan to wreck social security fund.

CIO CAME out in support of Ives anti-discrimination amendment to T-H (S 1831) and said it would continue fight for FEPC law.

HOUSE Interior Committee has been holding hearings on D'Ewart bill to hand over federal grazing lands to the cattle barons. Administration so far has refused to make a policy statement. Report is circulating that Agriculture Department prepared a report against the bill but was pressured to withhold it. . . . A power trust official made this boast to an opponent of giveaways: "You've got to win every election. We only have to win one."

WARNINGS of this paper that a national sales tax is definitely in the Administration works were confirmed by a high Treasury official. This is part of administration new revenue program come Jan. 1. . . . NAM has been pushing for tax "relief" which means shoving more of the tax load from the rich to the poor. . . . The Korean war has produced one new millionaire for every 20 casualties.

THE INVESTIGATION of Henry W. Grunewald, reputed big-time tax fixer has suddenly quieted

down. Couldn't be that it has something to do with very prominent Republican as well as Democratic names coming out in the hearings—like Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) or former Sen. Richard M. Nixon, now Vice President?

WHILE the Administration calls for extension of the excess profits tax, the Internal Revenue Bureau is still trying to collect \$754,890 in EPT taxes from an enterprise owned by a cabinet member. The enterprise is the Houston (Texas) Post and the owner is Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Hobby's paper is fighting the levy in tax court.

LABOR PRESSURE finally stopped the move to put former Gov. William "King" Tuck on the House Labor Committee. Tuck said he wouldn't be a "union janissary." AFL legislative representative A. J. Biemiller said Tuck "wears the golden collar of Big Business around his neck."

AN AGENT of the Department of Labor has been charged with deporting three Mexican nationals because they had joined the AFL Agricultural Workers Union. . . . Number of federal workers laid off under the Administration's economy drive now totals 44,000.

GOOD BUSINESS may mean bad business. Delegates to the American Warehousemen's Association convention here like the profits that come with bulging warehouses. But they also fear they're bulging too much and may be a warning of economic crisis. . . . Another cause for worry in economic circles is the appearance of cancellation orders for steel. . . . CIO blasted Administration fiscal policies as "bankers holiday." Said moves to liquidate RFC would put small business at mercy of bankers who have already received a bonanza in the Treasury-stimulated higher interest rates.

SOME RESULTS so far of government's higher interest rates: Many small businesses are cutting back expansion plans because it costs more to get a loan now. Price support loans to farmers have gone up from 3 1/2 to 4 percent. VA home loans up from 4 to 4 1/2 percent. It is estimated interest rise will add \$10 billion in installment payments to the cost of buying autos in 1953.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention

LEADERS TRY TO PLAY BALL WITH GOP, BUT CAN'T IGNORE UNION PAST

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO

THE CONVENTION of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held here was a picture of contradictions as the union's leadership sought to play ball with the employers and the Eisenhower administration while still playing up to the traditional progressive union sentiments of the members.

The main feature of the convention was the effort of president David Dubinsky and associates to stem or tone down, the trend in the labor movement to fight the new administration's anti-labor drive. There was even an effort to build illusions in the President.

Dubinsky set the tone in his opening remarks when he said "it is too soon to pass judgement" on the Washington administration. That remark was heard many times in the reports and resolutions before the 1,000 delegates. But there were also many remarks that echoed the denunciations of the Eisenhower administration heard from labor leaders generally, even those at the head of the AFL and CIO.

THE REPORT on labor and so-

cial legislation gave an example of the confusion and inconsistencies that poured upon the delegates from the platform—and it was only free from the platform because in the entire convention of eight days, only three delegates on the floor made as much as a remark.

The report begins with a complaint that the Eisenhower administration's policies are "unclear, unstated or unsound."

"But," continues the report, "President Dubinsky has pointed out, we must exercise patience before passing final judgment on the administration."

The very next paragraph says: "Back in January, President-in-effect Taft laid down the basic policy of the administration."

Then farther on in the report, dealing with the new anti-labor bill being put forward by the administration in the Senate, the report says:

"What the legislative leaders of the Administration seem to have in mind is a new punitive measure so reactionary in intent that it would make the last six difficult years under Taft-Hartley look like the Golden Age of Labor."

SO WITH RESPECT to foreign policy, a long document was adopted that does all but actually call for war. It certainly calls for every form of provocation and greater tension to bring it about. But at the same time these leaders were unable to ignore the widespread will for a truce in Korea and hope in the current negotiations. "We should never shut the door to negotiations," says the document adopted although with that comes a list of "conditions" for peace that would in effect close the door to negotiations.

The issue of McCarthyism was similarly confused. Dubinsky was unable to ignore it in face of the fact that this fascist threat is the dominant issue in the minds of the members. His resolutions committee, therefore, coupled the fight on McCarthyism with the fight on Communism and made the resolution mainly an anti-Communist document. McCarthyism is objected to only because of its "methods" in fighting Communism, resulting in charges against many who are not Communists.

THE ILGWU LEADERS claim that they have been fighting Com-

munist for 30 years and are better authorities on the problem than "these self-appointed" experts against Communism who have appeared on the scene only recently. The resolution adopted while calling for a fight on Communism, stresses mainly a war on Communism as the way to block McCarthyism.

In contrast to the many recent conventions—both AFL and CIO—that have gone on record against the Smith, McCarran and like state laws, the ILGWU did not even adopt a resolution on civil liberties and no mention was made of any of those laws.

Delegate Raymond Orsini of New York Local 91, rose after the misnamed anti-McCarthyism resolution was read and said "The word fascism is not in the resolve. I believe it should be added to it."

Julius Hochman, chairman of the resolution committee said: "In order to keep the issue clear we should retain the resolution as submitted." And that was that in this convention of machine-dominated delegates.

THE POLITICAL DECISIONS of the convention, too, reflected a hesitancy to take a definite direction. The political report, begins by saying "Your committee believes that it too early and would be untimely to make any final judgements about the new regime in Washington." At the same time a program is projected for more political activity to defeat the plans of the Eisenhower regime and for a liberal-labor coalition of forces and alliances that would eventually bring about a "political realignment."

The confusion was especially compounded in the two major speeches before the convention by the two top heads of the Liberal Party of New York, which is endorsed and financed by the ILGWU. Adolph Berle, the chairman of the L. P., declared the issue which would dominate the 1954-56 elections, was the alleged basic difference in foreign policy between the Eisenhower - Dulles forces on one side and the McCarthyite on the other. It is on that issue, he said, that labor should decide its course. He said: "The crucial vote will come in."

(Continued on Page 11)

ADA Faces Up to Real Problems

(Continued from Page 3)
merely prot the old cold-war line. If it was not clear to some of ADA's leaders it was obvious to its members in the chapters and communities. Some leaders, like Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Harvard professor, sought mightily to continue the old drum beating against Communism. But the delegates' main concern was democratic rights, peaceful alternatives and economic security.

The result was a compromise between the advocates of all-out cold war, such as Schlesinger, and those who felt the time had come for new approaches.

The foreign policy resolution which emerged from the convention was quite different, for example, from the draft resolution printed in the ADA World of March, 1953. Both favored negotiations with the USSR.

THE ORIGINAL draft, however, placed no faith in negotiations and wound up with the statement that "the present Soviet regime is the principal enemy of world peace." This was dropped from the final version which calls for "readiness at all times to negotiate with the USSR, noting that the times, 'afford, if not the possibility of a general settlement, at least the chance of reaching partial agreements.'"

As for Korea, delegates in floor discussion made it clear that they interpreted "support of the United Nations" in Korea as meaning support of the Indian resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly and which the U.S. Panmunjom negotiators have discarded.

The original draft also called for a "roll back" of "Communism" and for the "liberation" of countries in the Socialist sphere. It was dropped from the final version. The resolution continues to speak of the threat of "Soviet aggression" and the need for military strength.

A number of delegates took the floor to oppose a section criticizing reduction of armaments expenditures. But at the insistence of Schlesinger, this section was kept in. A woman delegate from the Northwest, addressing her remarks to the platform, was applauded as she declared that, despite the resolution, the majority of people are for reductions in armaments expenditures and that the people want an "alternative to war," not continued military build-up.

THE POLITICAL policy statement stresses the independence of ADA from both old parties and calls for a "more meaningful party alignment" of liberals in both parties. Several delegates wanted this section strengthened in favor of political realignment of liberal forces but the question was deferred for further study. It pledges ADA to fight against "efforts to restrict free political discussion."

Noting its stand of "continuing opposition to Communism," the statement declared "ADA's most serious responsibility" is "to promote public understanding of and rally opposition to contrived political hysteria."

The domestic policy statement calls for protection of civil liberties; charges the government with "engineering a recession" with its attacks on labor, consumers, farmers and small business; warns against the danger of a national sales tax and urges a progressive tax program when the interests of "national security" makes it possible; support of farm prices; repeal of T-H; protection of the public domain from the giveaways; public housing and rent controls in critical areas; expansion of social security old age coverage; an end to attacks on academic freedom, including "unwarranted oaths, investigations and censorship."

IT URGED ADOPTION of a Senate cloture rule to break the filibuster, although it made no specific mention of FEPC. It also called on the President to live up to his pledge to end segregation in Washington, D. C.

A special resolution on McCarthyism blasted the Republican Party leaders for having "knuckled under" to the McCarthyites and warned Democratic leadership not to attempt to "sit out this great

threat to the survival freedom."

The resolution also, however, made the completely false statement that the McCarthyites "have much in common" with the Communists. It said that democratic rights must be strengthened because of the "external challenge" of "Communism," failing to note that McCarthy also uses this same non-existent challenge to justify his fascist steps.

The most widely applauded speeches were those of Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) and James A. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer. Lehman, declaring that "the present danger is McCarthyism," called for unity of Americans in "unyielding resistance to this danger."

CAREY TOOK issue with some ADA leaders who thought it too soon to judge the Administration. The men in and behind the Eisenhower Administration, said Carey, "want to see organized labor either destroyed or weakened to the point of impotency." There can be no real mass liberal movement, he said, without a mass base in the labor movement.

"In the past," he went on, "ADA-like organized labor has perhaps depended too much on a sympathetic administration, permitted too much of its strength and reliance to rest upon a liberal President and liberal government agencies. Some of us may have a lot to unlearn."

"Whether we like it or not, we of the liberal and labor movement are now on our own."

There was red-baiting in both Carey's and Lehman's speeches, but the main weight was on the need for a fight against McCarthyite reaction. The only speaker who never mentioned McCarthy and acted as though labor and the common people faced no new problems in this year of 1953 was Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn). His whole speech was directed to a warning against "Communist infiltration."

MOST OF THE 600 delegates, representing 30,000 members were young people. There were few Negroes. A National Board of 23 were elected. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was elected honorary chairman, James E. Doyle, Wisconsin Democratic Party chairman, and Schlesinger were elected co-chairman. In addition 12 Board members will be designated by unions.

The strength of ADA is as much in the influence it wields as in its organizational size. And this influence comes from the fact that most of its leaders are former prominent New Dealers or trade union officials.

The overwhelming majority of its members and followers, it was made clear at the convention, look to ADA to use that influence on the side of peace, democratic and civil rights and economic progress.

Its effectiveness as such an instrument will depend on how soon it stops fighting McCarthyite domestic and foreign policy on the ground favored by McCarthy—the grounds of "anti-Communism."

THERE CAN be no freedom except in freedom for all, including the Communists. There can be no real peace except through abandoning incitements to war and through peaceful negotiations for peaceful coexistence of capitalist and Socialist countries. There can be no real economic progress except through unity of all labor and the majority of the people against the attacks of big business and the burdens of war economy.

Modern history—especially of Germany and Italy—has repeatedly proved this lesson. Will some of ADA's top leaders learn it in time?

Show N.Y. Can Reach Sub Goals

A DETAILED SURVEY of its experience in The Worker circulation campaign thus far has convinced the New York Freedom of the Press Committee that there is no objective reason why the goals it has set for itself in this campaign cannot be reached.

These goals of 13,000 Worker subs and 1,500 for the Daily Worker are slightly higher than New Yorkers obtained in the campaign of 1952.

True, repression has become more severe, the Committee found, but all experience showed that the spirit of resistance to this repression and to the anti-labor, anti-Negro policies of the Eisenhower-Dewey and Impellitteri Administrations has been rising.

Thus, some 85 percent of the readers reached were renewing their subs, many former readers were resubscribing and in the few places where efforts were made to reach new readers, they were getting favorable response.

The Committee noted that in one area where the campaign had been organized properly and had received the attention of the readership—in the Chelsea area of Manhattan—the goal set, though relatively high—had been reached within a month's time. Elsewhere, it was found, the readership had not joined the campaign to the same degree as in the past.

Among electrical workers, there was little activity for some time

after the campaign opened, and it floundered. Then some of the paper's devoted supporters took hold, rapidly involved many other readers, and obtained some 80 subs, to reach 80 percent of the goal of 100.

Among distributive workers, too, the start was slow. But once it got going, The Worker supporters came through with more than 400 subs, and are plugging away to reach their target of 550.

One group of readers in the Lower Bronx started the campaign with a bang, but then dropped it while still short of their goal of 60. They picked it up again a couple of weeks ago, and went over the top in short order. They are now seeking another 10, above the goal.

These, and many other such experiences, encouraged the committee to renew the fight for subscription goals in New York. The past couple of weeks have been occupied with preliminaries, and now it is felt that the way has been cleared for some intensive campaigning until June 15.

Outside New York, the campaign has been almost at a standstill though many areas are still far from goals. Overall, some 60 percent of the 19,000 Worker goal for the nation has been achieved, or 11,312 Worker subs; and over 2,500—or 64 percent—for the Daily Worker. Here are the standings by area:

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	336	103	100	112	112
Rocky Mt. Area	50	25	50	15	16	107
Illinois	1750	1262	74	250	248	99
Indiana	100	40	40	35	21	60
Iowa	25	18	72	25	11	44
Maryland	150	118	77	100	108	108
Michigan	400	263	65	150	89	59
Minnesota	250	165	66	150	47	31
Mo.-Kansas City	75	48	64	35	29	78
Montana	50	36	72	15	3	20
New England	450	400	89	175	112	64
New Jersey	1000	791	79	200	179	90
Ohio	400	191	47	100	95	95
Eastern Pennsylvania	600	382	63	200	137	68
Western Pennsylvania	50	36	112	30	41	136
West Virginia	20	70	350	3	3	100
Wisconsin	150	83	55	75	41	54
Southern States	180	139	77	100	70	70
Miscellaneous		216			194	
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	4611	76	1500	1551	103
New York State	13000	6701	52	1500	975	65
Total - National	19000	11312	60	3000	2526	84

ALP MEMO TO DEWEY CITES 'ORGY' OF RENT INCREASES

In a memorandum submitted to authorized Gov. Dewey, the American Labor Party declared yesterday that "it is imperative that the repeal of the rent increase law be included in your call for the forthcoming special session of the legislature, in order to halt a veritable orgy of rent increases by the real estate interests."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, alleged in a memorandum that during April alone, the Temporary State Housing Rent Commission granted a total of 16,334 rent increases throughout the state, and 700 evictions were

authorized. "The official statistics for April," Schutzer said, "demonstrate the unfair, unjustifiable operations of the law, even before the increases took effect of May 1. These statistics show the following:

	Accepted or Granted
Rent Increases	4276
Vol. 2 year leases	
To bring earnings to 6 percent on Assessed value	45
Increased Costs	188
Increased Occupancy	676
Hotels—N.Y.C. and Buffalo	274
Added service, etc.	10666
Substantial rehabilitation, etc.	209

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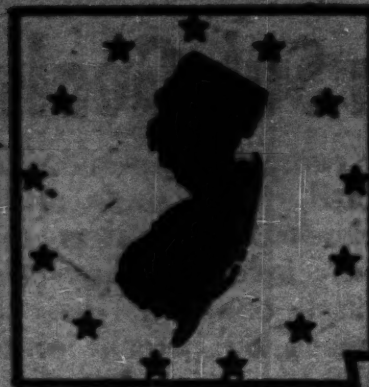
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NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1953

Sue Housing Authority For Barring Negroes

ELIZABETH. THE HOUSING AUTHORITY here has been slapped with a suit by 13 Negro families asking for an injunction "forever restraining" the Authority from practicing segregation and discrimination in leasing apartments in two housing projects.

The suit, filed in Superior Court in Trenton, brought into the open the rank discrimination practiced against Negro families eligible for government housing in Elizabeth.

The suit points out that applications for Mrvalag Manor are accepted for whites only, and that 72 of the 405 units in Pioneer Homes are segregated.

Seven of the plaintiffs have had applications accepted since October, 1951, have been notified that

they were eligible, but got no apartments.

COPIES OF LETTERS from the Housing Authority were filed with the suit making brutally clear the discrimination in effect. The letters stated that the persons getting them were eligible and would be communicated with "when an appropriate vacancy occurs."

Negro families represent 4.3 percent of the total admissions to housing projects although they represent 44 percent of the families in the eligible pool.

Despite meetings with the State Division Against Discrimination, and warnings from the DAD that they were violating the law, the Housing Authority has continued its discriminatory policies.

Set June 9 Charter Hearings

NEWARK. THE CHARTER Commission elected on May 12, has announced that public hearings will be held on proposed reforms in the Newark city government. The first public hearing will be held on Tuesday evening, June 9, in the City Commission Chamber at Newark City Hall. Other hearings are scheduled in various parts of the city. The public is invited to take part in the discussions.

The commission also announced that it had retained five experts on city government as consultants to aid in the study of the city's form of government.

THE CHARTER STUDY was voted by an overwhelming majority of the voters at the May city elections. The group elected will

study and make proposals as to what form of government is best for the city. Their proposals will then go on the ballot to be voted on by the people.

Most of the city commission candidates endorsed the charter study proposal, and 2 of the 3 incumbent commissioners who opposed it (Villani and Moran) were defeated in the elections. The entire labor movement and many civic, fraternal and women's groups supported the proposal, and called for a "Yes" vote.

The public hearings scheduled by the Commission will allow labor and the people's organizations an opportunity to present their proposals for improving Newark's horse and buggy, graft-ridden, commission form of government.

Labor Board Voids CIO Pact

CAMDEN. THE National Labor Relations Board has ruled that Local 80-A of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union can have its bargaining rights challenged despite the fact that it has a contract in effect with the Kind & Knox Gelatine Co.

The board's ruling, in Washington, decided that the AFL Firemen, Oilers and Power House Operators were entitled to challenge Local 80-A's bargaining rights for three units of maintenance employees at Kind & Knox.

Basis for the board's reactionary decision was the fact that Anthony Valentino was business agent for the CIO local when the contract was negotiated. Valentino, who later resigned as business agent of Local 80-A, was found guilty in a court frameup of falsely filing a non-Communist affidavit.

The board's action was in contradiction to its general rule that one union cannot challenge the bargaining rights of another while a contract is in force. It was also seen as part of the employers' offensive—led by the giant Campbell Soup Co.—against Local 80-A.



I. F. STONE

Progressives to Meet

I. F. STONE, noted newspaper writer and author, and Cedric Belfrage, editor of the National Guardian, will be the main speakers at a rally for peace and civil rights in Newark on Wednesday evening, June 3.

The meeting, under the auspices of the N. J. Progressive Party, will be held at Tunis Mansion, 933 Bergen St., and will highlight the fight against McCarthyism.

Crack Jimcrow in Newark Brewery

THE CAMPAIGN of the New Jersey Negro Labor Council to smash jimcrow in the brewing industry won its first victory at the big Krueger Brewery on Belmont Ave., Newark. Two Negro production workers have been hired—first in the industry here—as a result of the Council's campaign, which started last February.

At that time officials of the NLC met with representatives of Kruegers and demanded that Negro production workers be hired. Kruegers was chosen as the starting point because it is situated in the heart of the Negro community.

COMPANY OFFICIALS said they were "sympathetic" to the demand, but three months later, no Negroes had been hired. The Council then informed the company that unless there was a change in their jimcrow policies the Council would launch a boycott of Kruegers beer, including leaflet distributions throughout the city, and picket lines in front of the brewery.

At this point the jimcrow walls began tumbling down. Company officials requested a conference which was held on May 11. They informed the Council that as of that date two Negro production workers had been hired, and the Krueger Brewery had Negro workers for the first time in its 95-year history.

A RELEASE by the New Jersey NLC called this victory "only the beginning." The Council has sent communications to the Brewers Association and to the brewery unions, urging that model clauses barring discrimination in hiring be included in all contracts. Mayor Carlin, an AFL official, has been asked to use his influence to help break the jimcrow pattern in this industry.

The Council urges that unions, civic and fraternal organization and individuals bombard the Brewers Association with demands that all breweries in the state follow the example of Kruegers. The Brewers Association is located at 744 Broad St., Newark.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



Who represents the country's interests?

GENERAL MOTORS is making millions of dollars out of the fighting and the dying in Korea. That's one reason why Charles E. Wilson (G.M.'s top representative in Eisenhower's Cabinet) got the Bronx cheer when he said "What's good for General Motors is good for the whole country." It just ain't so. And the people know it.

Compare Wilson's hypocrisy with a recent action of the state CIO, and then see if there's any doubt about who represents the best interests of the country—labor or the big monopolies?

In a letter to all members of the state legislature, the N. J. CIO called for enactment of five bills—not one of which effects a single CIO member. The bills would protect and help raise the living standards of a large portion of Jersey's population—the unorganized workers.

The bills endorsed by the CIO, even though no CIO workers are directly affected are S-271; classifies payroll transportation as a hazardous occupation and bans child labor under 18; S-105; extends UC and TDB coverage to employers of one or more persons; S-275; provides an average \$11 increase to 431 workers injured in industrial accidents prior to 1951; A-25; establishes 75 cents an hour minimum wage and 40-hour week for intra-state workers; and A-360; establishes a state labor relations board to permit intra-state employees to organize and bargain collectively.



C. E. WILSON

AROUND THE STATE

NOT INTERESTED

When Sen. McCarthy tried branching out, peddling his poison in a weekly news "column," to "answer some of the criticisms" . . . one of the first publishers he approached was Warren Glaser, who puts out five Jersey weeklies. Glaser, instead of printing the column, told about the offer—and added, no, thanks. . . .

JERSEYANS HIT V. A. CUT

Rep. Charles R. Howell, state Democratic chairman, is "greatly concerned" about cuts in funds for veterans. Pledging to fight for more VA funds, Howell called the vets' slash "unfair," . . . false economy. . . . Protests also came from Chapter 12, Mercer County branch of the Disabled War Veterans.

"WHAT PRICE FREEDOM?"

Praising a recent editorial, a reader of the N. J. Afro-American wrote a letter to the editor, saying, ". . . Our Congress can spend untold sums running down and persecuting people for their political beliefs. Millions can go for arms for the colonial owners to keep their colonial slaves in chains. . . .

"While our hard-earned taxes are being spent on the above items Congress has cut down funds for low-cost housing, hospitals, schools, recreation centers, day care centers for children of working mothers, and school lunches.

"I ask, what price freedom? What kind of free world are we fighting for? No wonder there are millions revolting against living conditions and the McCarthys of the world. More power to them!"

HIGH COURT TO HEAR SULLIVAN CASE

Attorneys for Dr. J. Minor Sullivan, 8rd, charged with "perjury" by the notorious "Trenton Six" prosecutor Mario Volpe, will carry his appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Labor Fights Steal Of Disability Benefits

TRENTON.

SPOKESMEN for organized labor have bared "one of the slickest steals ever attempted by employers in New Jersey at the expense of employees."

Harry Kranz, legislative director of the State CIO, thus characterized Sen. Summerill's bill to reduce the state's \$90,000,000 temporary disability benefits fund to \$40,000,000. The bill, backed by employer groups, including the State Chamber of Commerce, would transfer \$50,000,000 from the TDB fund to the state's unemployment trust fund in Washington.

Louis P. Marciano, president of the State Federation of Labor, expressed amazement at the proposal, and warned that it "might well result in the bankruptcy of the temporary disability fund."

"By shifting \$50,000,000 of money contributed entirely by workers, the employers gain an annual tax cut of \$20,000,000, and wipe out more than two-thirds of the funds available for regular temporary disability benefits, and for disability benefits during unemployment," said Kranz.

KRANZ URGED that if the

legislature felt the disability fund is excessive it could "best use the money to increase the meager \$30,000,000 maximum benefits to an adequate level that will permit wage earners to support their families and themselves when they are disabled off the job, under a physician's care and unable to work."

Carl Holderman, president of the State CIO, in calling for defeat of Summerill's measure, said: "The effect of this transfer of worker money would be to reduce the money available for payment of regular disability benefits; reduce the money and interest earnings available to pay TDB benefits during unemployment; slash employer unemployment compensation tax rates by about \$20,000,000 annually. . . .

Since this employer-sponsored steal has already passed the State Senate (without debate) labor and progressives must direct immediate concerted pressure on the Assemblymen. Every Assemblyman should be presented with the demand that he vote against this bill, known as Senate Bill 296.

D. of J. Fears New Evidence Of Rosenbergs' Innocence

By MILTON HOWARD

SHOWING APPARENT fear that the new documentary evidence in the Rosenberg case would become nationally known in time to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Department of Justice last week

LABOR CAN SAVE THEM!

WHY THE HASTE to kill the Rosenbergs in the electric chair just when shocking new documentary evidence has been uncovered? American labor has a tremendous stake in this case.

If the Rosenbergs can be framed on no evidence but the unsupported word of a single, perjured witness, then any American who displease the bosses or the corporations can be framed, as Tom Mooney was framed by the open-shoppers of the 1920's.

Labor's intervention in this case, even at this terribly late hour, can be decisive! If Labor urges President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence to life, then the doors to justice will be kept open. Execution cannot still the doubts of the world. Jail cannot hurt the United States. Clemency will save our honor. Let every union local, every union leader, speak for clemency to the President without delay! That is how Mooney was saved. It can be done again.

took the unprecedented step of trying to speed the executions while the defense was making new legal moves.

As the defense sought a Supreme Court stay of execution, which Chief Justice Vinson summarily denied only two hours after the plea had been handed to him by his clerks (he would not see the defense counsel in person), the Justice Department insisted that the execution go ahead as scheduled. It is up to Federal Judge Irving Kaufman to set a new execution date now that the high court by a vote of 7-2 refused to permit an argument on the appeal for a new trial.

The Justice Department's actions are shocking on two counts, observers emphasized:

1-It is unprecedented for the government to seek executions while legal moves are still pending.

The Justice Department's contention that there will not be any execution while the defense is considering new legal moves still available to it is refuted by the grim facts in the Martinsville case, the Willie McGee case and the notorious Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up. All these victims were legally murdered while their defense was still seeking legal stays of execution to which they were entitled.

2-The Justice Department's claim that "no new credible evidence" has been uncovered to justify a stay of the executions is

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It Was the Truth Which Got Mauled

ON TUESDAY, May 26, morning and afternoon papers throughout the land blared forth the "news" that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had been "mauled" by Japanese "women Communists."

Thus, the New York Times headline—three columns on page 1—declared: "Mrs. Roosevelt Calm after Mauling by Japanese Women." This story, and the others, said a group of Japanese women sought an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt in Tokyo, and manhandled her when she refused to give it.

The following day, buried on page 27 inside the Times, there appeared a small boxed story in which Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary denied any such manhandling had taken place.

Now, most of the papers playing up the original story hated the guts of the late FDR, and are still bitter about all memories and associations of the New Deal. But they know that the New Deal is deeply imbedded in the hearts and minds of America's workingpeople, and that they still associate FDR's widow with it. Hence they sought to play up the hoax in a further effort to inflame opinion against the progressive, anti-imperialist groups everywhere who are resisting the arrogant domineering war-breeding program of our big business-controlled government.

SUCH IS the picture of "journalism" in the United States today. Growing fat on the bribery of big business, and corrupt through the spoils of the imperialist system which it serves, the press is becoming ever more vicious and total in its fakery.

There are few instruments left to express it, and these are facing constant harassment, not the least of which is financial. With the vast amounts of money needed to publish a modern paper, one which fights against the program of monopoly must depend on the ardent backing of its readers to keep it going.

Which gets us to our own fund appeal for \$100,000. So far, we have received something over \$40,000. We need the rest by June 15th. Our reader response from most major urban areas has been swell. Ohio and Michigan, though, are an exception. We have not yet heard enough from the smaller states and communities. Let's keep the money rolling in so that we can continue to expose the vicious falsehoods of the war-peddling press.

Inside Free Viet-Nam

I Saw Our Bombs Burn Their Villages

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

I AM WRITING THESE LINES in a bamboo hut, high against the thickly-wooded hillside, somewhere in the uplands of northern Viet-Nam. All last night the thin rain which precedes the downpours of the wet season beat against the roof of

SOMEWHERE IN VIET-NAM.

Exclusive

palm leaves, silencing the orchestra of crickets; the rain chilled us all to the bone, despite the fire of bamboo sticks built on the earthen floor. This morning it is hot again. The muddy ridges between the rice fields, which can barely be seen through the banana trees, are drying quickly. The weather has been very changeable in this month of March, 1953 during which I have been able to see for myself how the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam works—how its people live and how they fight. Seven long years, this war has been going on.

I have travelled here by truck, bicycle, horseback and more hours that can be remembered on foot. Some of the mountains were five thousand feet high; there must have been dozens of rivers and forest streams, and the paths which have been hacked out of the jungle are especially terrifying at night.

BY THE TIME the Chinese frontier is reached—many nights away from this spot—the whole trip will have covered more than 600 miles. And most of it has been by night. Vietnamese life has been turned inside out because of the Hellcats and the Privateers, which fly up into these valleys and plateaus from their bases near Hanoi and Haiphong—X miles and Y hours from where I am sitting.

The peasants guide their buffaloes along the roadsides in the dark, and usually work their fields in the very early morning before the planes come. Only at nightfall do the groaning trucks which carry supplies be-

(Continued on Page 11)



JOSEPH STAROBIN, our roving foreign correspondent in the Far East, is now in Free Vietnam, a land unknown to most Americans as Korea was in 1950. We present his eye-witness stories describing history in the making—a land battling for its freedom. The heroic peasants face French armies and puppet troops who are armed with planes, napalm, munitions by the U. S. We must ask: Will our boys be sent to die there? Starobin interviewed the fabulous Viet-Nam leader, President Ho Chi Minh, and the commander-in-chief of the liberation army, Vo Nguyen Giap. What he saw and heard he tells exclusively for our readers in a series beginning today and continuing Monday in the Daily Worker. His interview with President Ho Chi Minh will appear in The Worker next week.

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ADA Begins to Face Up to Real Problems

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON. **MCCARTHYISM**, the overwhelming world-wide desire for peace and the new threat to all economic and social gains of the last 20 years shaped the deliberations of the sixth annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), held here last week. Many ADA leaders continued to play the "anti-Communist" song but mostly in muted tones, and it was rarely heard at all when rank and file convention delegates took the floor.

This was something new for ADA. It was founded in 1947 as an organization of liberals and right-wing labor officials to provide "liberal" coloration to the cold-war buildup and the hot wars that grew out of it. Many of its leaders lent "respectable" support to the persecutions of Communists and progressives and to the erosion of democratic rights that was taking place under the Truman Administration. They sought to spread the dangerous illusion that, within this framework of cold war and creeping fascism, the economic and social welfare of the people could be protected and advanced.

THE SIXTH convention did not bring a complete abandonment of this platform, but it produced profound modifications. This was 1953. ADA's leaders no longer had any kind of entry to the White House. And Joe McCarthy could no longer be sneered off as an ignorant crackpot. He wasn't going after Communists and "fellow travelers"; he had raised his sights for "Socialists" and "crypto-Socialists." Even the Administration was toeing McCarthy's fascist line.

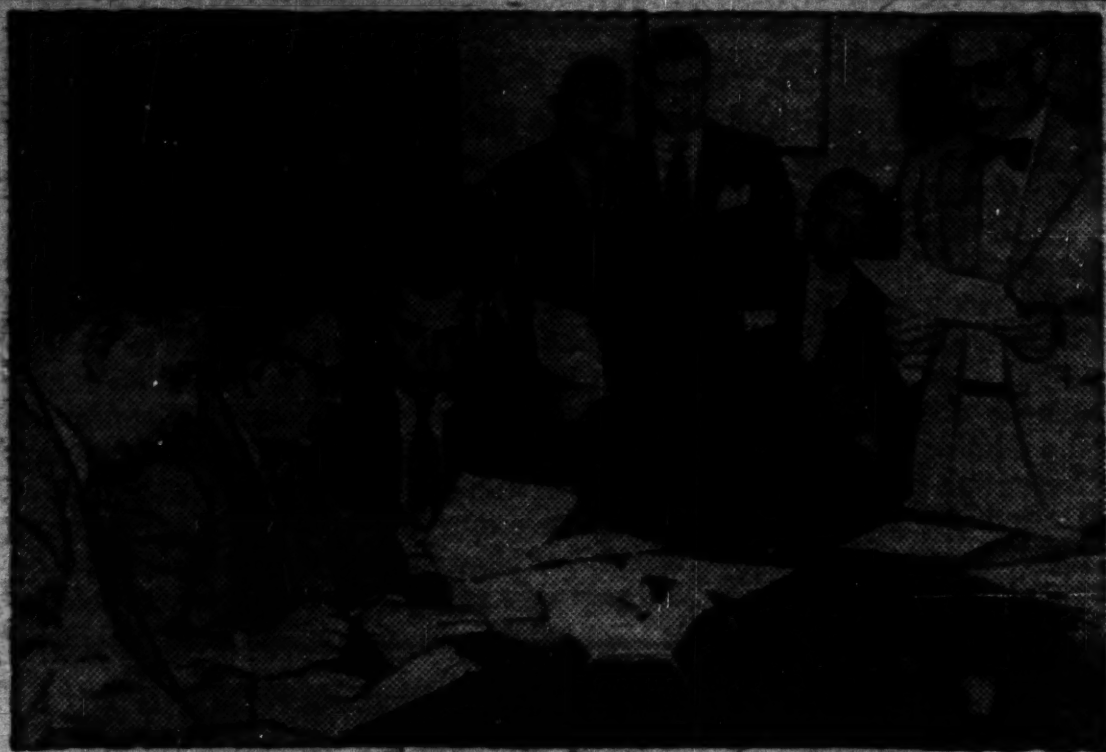
Most important, the foreign policy which ADA had vigorously advocated, had run into crisis. Most of the world did not swallow the Big Lie of a "Soviet threat" and more and more Americans were seeing through it.

And on top of all this the signs of economic crisis were appearing while the Administration was following a policy of soaking the poor and fattening the rich.

BY THE TIME the convention opened it had become clear that no group could long claim the name of "liberal" without taking a stand against McCarthyism, against the giveaway and take-away program, and that one could no longer

(Continued on Page 15)

WASHINGTON.



SIGNING GM CONTRACT in Detroit are (seated at table, l. to r.): United Auto Workers officials Pat Patterson, Jack Livingston and Walter P. Reuther.

Dockers to Picket Dewey-FBI Snoopers

AS BOTH GOV. DEWEY and the FBI marched into the fight against shape-up corruption on the New York waterfront last week, anti-Ryan forces among the longshoremen remained determined to keep the fight within the ranks of labor where it belongs.

Dewey's announcement that he would conduct hearings of the State Crime Commission on June 8 and 9, prompted the membership of anti-Ryan Local 791 to schedule a mass demonstration of protest when the hearings open. Dewey's proposals, obviously calculated to undermine the drive to clean the ILA of thugs and criminals, would bring the longshoremen under direct control of the boss-ruled state administration. The proposals to the SCC include a state-operated hiring and screening scheme which would deny jobs to the most militant dockers and an administration controlled—which means boss controlled—hiring hall to replace the shapeup.

John (Gene) Sampson, president of Local 791 has requested permission to testify at the Dewey hearings. The SC has recommended that the state establish a Division of Port Administration to rule the waterfront, and it is this scheme that is most bitterly opposed by longshoremen.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department announced that it will convene a federal grand jury in New York, Brooklyn and Newark next week to hear evidence from FBI snoopers in the labor movement.

The AFL, which strongly asserts that it is fully capable of handling the affairs, firmly rejected the "reforms" which Ryan claims to have carried out so far in compliance with an AFL ultimatum. The national body sharply insists on a real housecleaning in the ILA, but rejects government interference.

Local 791 called on all ILA locals to join in the demonstration against the Dewey schemes.

Capitol Roundup

Fear price study . . . Sales tax in works . . . Blast bill to impair social security

WASHINGTON.

GRASS ROOTS pressure forced its way into the House last week, forcing even some Republican representatives to restore some of the cuts in health, education and welfare. . . . Still out, however, is a \$186,000 item for the Federal Trade Commission to study what happens to the consumer dollar. GOP fears study would confirm farmers getting less and less of it and the trusts getting more and more.

HOUSE Ways and Means Committee is considering a bill which would seriously impair the unemployment compensation program. It would hit states with heavy unemployment and which needs federal aid. The bill (HR 5173) would deplete federal jobless funds by giving states grants for administrative purposes. CIO blasted the bill. . . . Thirty-two civic, labor, veterans and welfare organizations have joined in the Citizens Conference on Social Security to block Chamber of Commerce plan to wreck social security fund.

CIO CAME out in support of Ives anti-discrimination amendment to T-H (S 1831) and said it would continue fight for FEPC law.

HOUSE Interior Committee has been holding hearings on D'Ewart bill to hand over federal grazing lands to the cattle barons. Administration so far has refused to make a policy statement. Report is circulating that Agriculture Department prepared a report against the bill but was pressured to withhold it. . . . A power trust official made this boast to an opponent of giveaways: "You've got to win every election. We only have to win one."

WARNINGS of this paper that a national sales tax is definitely in the Administration works were confirmed by a high Treasury official. This is part of administration new revenue program come Jan. 1. . . . NAM has been pushing for tax "relief" which means shoving more of the tax load from the rich to the poor. . . . The Korean war has produced one new millionaire for every 20 casualties.

THE INVESTIGATION of Henry W. Crunewald, reputed big-time tax fixer has suddenly quieted

down. Couldn't be that it has something to do with very prominent Republican as well as Democratic names coming out in the hearings—like Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) or former Sen. Richard M. Nixon, now Vice President?

WHILE the Administration calls for extension of the excess profits tax, the Internal Revenue Bureau is still trying to collect \$754,890 in EPT taxes from an enterprise owned by a cabinet member. The enterprise is the Houston (Texas) Post and the owner is Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Hobby's paper is fighting the levy in tax court.

LABOR PRESSURE finally stopped the move to put former Gov. William "King" Tuck on the House Labor Committee. Tuck said he wouldn't be a "union janssary." AFL legislative representative A. J. Biemiller said Tuck "wears the golden collar of Big Business around his neck."

AN AGENT of the Department of Labor has been charged with deporting three Mexican nationals because they had joined the AFL Agricultural Workers Union. . . . Number of federal workers laid off under the Administration's economy drive now totals 44,000.

GOOD BUSINESS may mean bad business. Delegates to the American Warehousemen's Association convention here like the profits that come with bulging warehouses. But they also fear they're bulging too much and may be a warning of economic crisis. . . . Another cause for worry in economic circles is the appearance of cancellation orders for steel. . . . CIO blasted Administration fiscal policies as "bankers holiday." Said moves to liquidate RFC would put small business at mercy of bankers who have already received a bonanza in the Treasury-stimulated higher interest rates.

SOME RESULTS so far of government's higher interest rates: Many small businesses are cutting back expansion plans because it costs more to get a loan now. Price support loans to farmers have gone up from 3½ to 4 percent. VA home loans up from 4 to 4½ percent. It is estimated interest rise will add \$10 billion in installment payments to the cost of buying autos in 1953.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention

LEADERS TRY TO PLAY BALL WITH GOP, BUT CAN'T IGNORE UNION PAST

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO

THE CONVENTION of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held here was a picture of contradictions as the union's leadership sought to play ball with the employers and the Eisenhower administration while still playing up to the traditional progressive union sentiments of the members.

The main feature of the convention was the effort of president David Dubinsky and associates to stem or tone down, the trend in the labor movement to fight the new administration's anti-labor drive. There was even an effort to build illusions in the President.

Dubinsky set the tone in his opening remarks when he said "it is too soon to pass judgement" on the Washington administration. That remark was heard many times in the reports and resolutions before the 1,000 delegates. But there were also many remarks that echoed the denunciations of the Eisenhower administration heard from labor leaders generally, even those at the head of the AFL and CIO.

THE REPORT on labor and ad-

cial legislation gave an example of the confusion and inconsistencies that poured upon the delegates from the platform — and it was only free from the platform because in the entire convention of eight days, only three delegates on the floor made as much as a remark.

The report begins with a complaint that the Eisenhower administration's policies are "unclear, unstated or unsound."

"But," continues the report, "President Dubinsky has pointed out, we must exercise patience before passing final judgment on the administration."

The very next paragraph says: "Back in January, President-in-effect Taft laid down the basic policy of the administration."

Then farther on in the report, dealing with the new anti-labor bill being put forward by the administration in the Senate, the report says:

"What the legislative leaders of the Administration seem to have in mind is a new punitive measure so reactionary in intent that it would make the last six difficult years under Taft-Hartley look like the Golden Age of Labor."

SO WITH RESPECT to foreign policy, a long document was adopted that does all but actually call for war. It certainly calls for every form of provocation and greater tension to bring it about. But at the same time these leaders were unable to ignore the widespread will for a truce in Korea and hope in the current negotiations. "We should never shut the door to negotiations," says the document adopted although with that comes a list of "conditions" for peace that would in effect close the door to negotiations.

The issue of McCarthyism was similarly confused. Dubinsky was unable to ignore it in face of the fact that this fascist threat is the dominant issue in the minds of the members. His resolutions committee, therefore, coupled the fight on McCarthyism with the fight on Communism and made the resolution mainly an anti-Communist document. McCarthyism is objected to only because of its "methods" in fighting Communism, resulting in charges against many who are not Communists.

THE ILGWU LEADERS claim they have been fighting Com-

munist for 30 years and are better authorities on the problem than "these self-appointed" experts against Communism who have appeared on the scene only recently. The resolution adopted while calling for a fight on Communism, stresses mainly a war on Communism as the way to block McCarthyism.

In contrast to the many recent conventions—both AFL and CIO—that have gone on record against the Smith, McCarran and like state laws, the ILGWU did not even adopt a resolution on civil liberties and no mention was made of any of those laws.

Delegate Raymond Orsini of New York Local 91, rose after the misnamed anti-McCarthyism resolution was read and said "The word fascism is not in the resolve. I believe it should be added to it."

Julius Hochman, chairman of the resolution committee said: "In order to keep the issue clear we should retain the resolution as submitted." And that was that in this convention of machine-dominated delegates.

THE POLITICAL DECISIONS of the convention, too, reflected a hesitancy to take a definite direction. The political report, begins by saying "Your committee believes that it too early and would be untimely to make any final judgements about the new regime in Washington." At the same time a program is projected for more political activity to defeat the plans of the Eisenhower regime and for a liberal-labor coalition of forces and alliances that would eventually bring about a "political realignment."

The confusion was especially compounded in the two major speeches before the convention by the two top heads of the Liberal Party of New York, which is endorsed and financed by the ILGWU. Adolph Berle, the chairman of the L. P., declared the issue which would dominate the 1954-56 elections, was the alleged basic difference in foreign policy between the Eisenhower - Dulles forces on one side and the McCarthyite on the other. It is on that issue, he said, that labor should decide its course. He said: "The crucial vote will come in 1954." (Continued on Page 11)

City's Best Teachers Are the Casualties

McCarthy is trying to replace the Three R's—Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic—with a fourth, Reaction

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A RECENT New York State Education Department survey showed that 46 percent of the pupils throughout the state who should have graduated from high schools in the class of 1952 had dropped out of school before completing their studies.

The startling fact that half of New York state's youth failed to finish high school throws into relief the policies of the New York City Board of Education in its four-year elimination of teachers admittedly among the finest in terms of teaching quality and understanding of pupils.

In every case the teachers fired for "insubordination," in the witchhunt initiated by Supt. of Schools William Jansen, have been found to be superior professionally. Their so-called trials produced testimony replete with praise of their concern and love for their pupils, their successful work with retarded and "difficult" pupils.

In sharp contrast is the arrogant, patronizing and unscientific conclusion of the State Education Department study prepared for the lay Regent Advisory Council on Readjustment of High School Education, that "low intelligence" was a significant factor in the dropping away of half of the 1952 high school graduating class.

This was based supposedly on replies high school principals made to a questionnaire supplied by the department, to explain why out of an enrollment of 170,466 entrants in the class of '52 in the fall of '48, only 95,842 were graduated. Of the 781 principals who replied, 79 percent checked low intelligence as a factor; falling behind in studies was listed by 78 percent; attraction of a job, 69 percent; dislike of school, 67 percent.

WHY ARE TEACHERS with outstanding records of exemplary service being dismissed on the contrived charge of insubordination, for refusal to answer these questions which the academic

world, both here and abroad regards as improper questions? asked Cyril Graze, teacher of mathematics for 19 years in the Forest Hills high school, who was permitted to sum up in his own "trial."

Graze was one of seven teachers dismissed for "insubordination" Jan. 8 last after trials conducted by Col. Arthur Lavitt, member of the Board of Education. He continued in his closing argument:

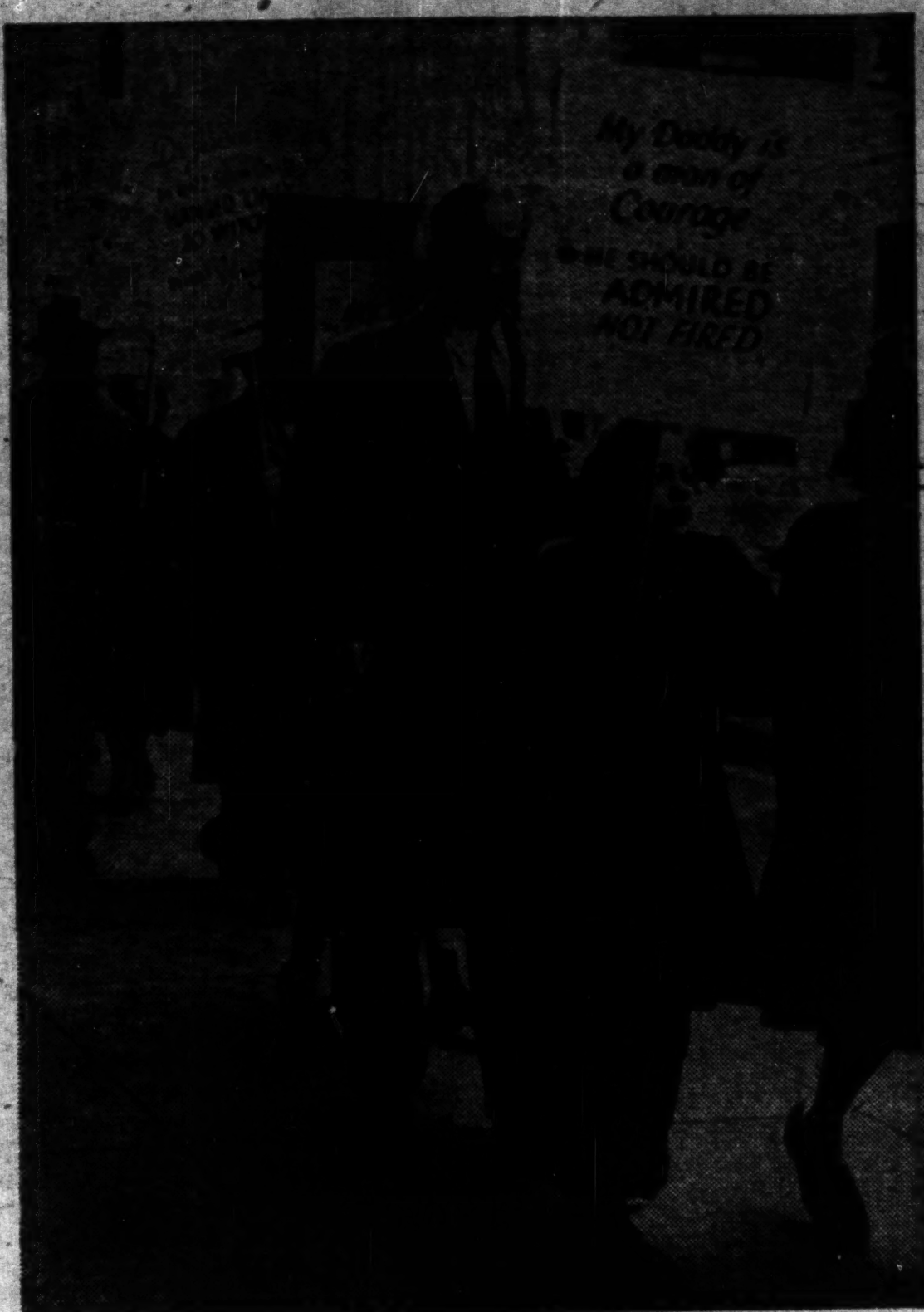
"It is clearly because men in high positions in our school system, men, I might say, with the outlook of a Senator McCarthy, or a Senator McCarran, with all that implies to decent people, are determined to impose on the teaching staff and on the pupils their own un-American standards of loyalty."

This veteran mathematics teacher cited a brief submitted to the State Commissioner of Education in 1948 by Nicholas Buccì, law secretary of New York City's Board of Education, and quoted from it: "We cannot and must not ignore the plain fact that we are in a state of 'cold war', and that as Commissioner Studebaker has said, 'We are participants in a dramatic war between two philosophies of life—those of democracy versus dictatorship and free enterprise versus Communism.'"

QUOTING BUCCI further as saying, "By accepting a position as a public school teacher a person assumes the obligation of actively supporting the government...." the high school teacher then declared:

"What we have here, in effect, is a statement that for a teacher's loyalty to be beyond question he must believe in the justness of the 'cold war'—he must believe that free-enterprise and democracy are identical—and he must make his views conform to those of whoever is in power in Washington at the moment."

While he pleaded for the right of teachers "to hold their heads high" and "not to be degraded into the status of servants of reaction," Graze set forth the



A TEACHER PICKETS WITH SOME SUPPORTERS
Lou Spindell (behind child with sign), a famous athlete, dismissed without hearing last October after defying the McCarran Committee. The line is marching outside the Board of Education

main issue as something other than this.

It was, he said, whether "our children are to be educated in a spirit of freedom, taught to think for themselves, to reach their own conclusions on important public issues, and honestly to defend their views...." A McCarranized teaching staff "inevitably will mean a McCarranized student body," he warned.

A COUPLE OF DAYS before Christmas, 1948, Mrs. Minnie

Cutride, widow, for 15 years a teacher, was teaching her 1-A class in Staten Island when a car drew up before the school, in the midst of a heavy snowstorm, and Buccì, Asst. Supt. of Schools John F. Conroy and a stenotypist piled out. This was the first Jansen "posse" to descend on a teacher, unannounced, unheralded by a single public pronouncement that a "subversive" hunt was under way.

She was called out from her classroom, asked if she had at-

tended certain meetings in 1940 and 1941. That night, she made her way through the deep snow to the Teachers' Union office, talked with its legislative representative, Rose Russell. "She went home, and later that night committed suicide," Mrs. Russell said in recounting the incident.

"That was the start of the witchhunt," Mrs. Russell told a reporter last week. "Supt. Jansen issued a statement assuring teachers that only a few would be questioned."

On March 25, Dr. Jansen, testifying before the Senate Internal Security sub-committee, in reply to a question by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) as to how many Communist teachers were in New York schools, replied, "... there are 180 more that we have under investigation." He added that "a number may be cleared."

In all, 23 teachers have been fired outright, 11 others have been suspended and are awaiting trial. Others, including four of the five who recently testified here before the Velde Un-American committee of the House, face dismissal. The fifth, Dorothy Flacks, was among the seven dismissed last January.

THE 23 DISMISSED include a dozen college teachers, from all four city colleges. College and high school and elementary teachers were dismissed after standing on their rights under the Fifth Amendment and refusing to answer questions on political affiliations and beliefs before Congressional committees. Others were dismissed after "trials."

The McCarran subcommittee "investigation" of "Communist infiltration" in the schools last September and October, sandwiched in between attacks on the radio and television industry, resulted in the immediate dismissal of six college professors and eight public school teachers without hearings or trials of any kind. The Board of Education then continued its own witch-hunt, halted in 1952 by a State Commissioner of Education order.

Nowak Has Lots of Friends

McCarranites Meet Opposition Trying to Deport Him

By HELEN SIMON

DETROIT

THE war-minded, fascist-minded sponsors of the McCarran-Walter Act have run into trouble. They aimed their guns at a man who symbolizes to millions the proud, democratic achievements of the foreign-born workers—and are finding that instead they aimed a boomerang.

Their would-be victim is Stanley Nowak. He is one of many whose cherished citizenship is threatened by the law which creates a second class citizenship for the naturalized.

But the denaturalization of Nowak will be especially difficult for his enemies.

NOWAK himself is touring the country; has spoken to large gatherings from New York to Minnesota; is leading for the Pacific Coast next. He is living up to the pledge he made when he was first informed last December of the government's plot against him:

"I am not going to let the fascist forces in this country take away my citizenship without putting up the battle of my life. I intend to take my case directly to the people who built this country and get them to go along with me of unionism."

to defeat the McCarran-Walter bill and safeguard the naturalized citizens' right to citizenship because they have earned it as I have, I am going to speak to them as I have never spoken before."

SON OF AN IMMIGRANT Polish worker, Stanley Nowak came to America at the age of 10. At 16 as cub reporter for a newspaper, he covered the 1919 Packinghouse strike, wrote the true facts about how Chicago packinghouse workers were exploited and was discharged. Thence forward his life was bound to the labor movement.

Named one of the first six organizers of the CIO United Auto Workers he played a major part in organizing Ford and General Motors. He has also worked for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, District 50, Fur and Leather Workers, and formed the influential Polish Unionists Committee which was a founder of the American Slav Congress.

In 1938 he was elected to the Michigan State Senate from the 21st Senatorial District, home of thousands of Ford workers. This heavily industrial area was then known as the "chapel of the open shop," but Nowak's successive election campaigns were treacherously in spreading the message of unionism.

Nowak served five consecutive two-year terms in the State Senate and was elected Democratic Party floor leader during the last two. As James C. Haswell wrote in a Detroit Free Press profile about "Labor's Senator": "His is the unwelcome voice of the consumer, the employee, the welfare client, the pedestrian. His counsel is the counsel of the Little Man...."

HERE ARE SOME of the many bills of benefit to labor and the people of Michigan which Nowak introduced or for which he led the fight:

- To prohibit injunctions against strikes, boycotts, picketing, assembling etc.; To limit and regulate child labor; To increase aid for Old Age Assistance; To investigate the maladministration of relief funds; To grant a moratorium on financial obligations for persons in the armed services during World War II; To prohibit dismissal of teachers and students because of race, religion, nationality, color, creed or political opinion; To urge the Federal government to provide decent living and working conditions for migratory workers by setting up camps for them; To increase Workmen's Compensation.

"Fair employment practices legislation; A bill to prohibit 'job-selling' by anyone not licensed to

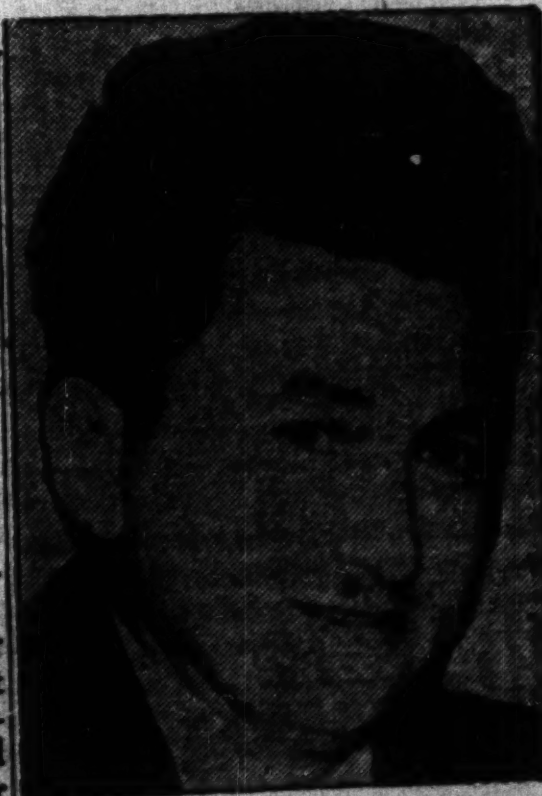
do so; A State Little Wagner Act; Resolution to memorialize Congress to abolish Poll Tax and pass anti-lynch law; Resolution to memorialize Congress to support Roosevelt's war program and to penalize anti-Semitism.

Although he was the lone voice of labor and the little people on the Senate floor, Nowak succeeded in rallying sufficient support to defeat every reactionary anti-labor bill introduced in the legislature during his 10 years there, with the exception of the notorious Calahan Act.

In 1948 Nowak campaigned for Congress from the same district which he had served in the Michigan legislature and was defeated by a small margin. Running for Congress on a peace program in 1950, he was again defeated and since has devoted his time and energy for the cause of peace, concentrating mainly on the danger of a remilitarized re-Nazi Germany.

MRS. MARGARET COLLINGWOOD NOWAK, the descendant of a well-known Detroit family, has won the support of fellow church members and of thousands more to whom she has brought her husband's story—the story of all the foreign born whose persecution—if allowed to proceed, she warns—will next be visited upon the native-born who dare to disagree with McCarran and McCarran.

Thirteen-year-old Elissa, the Nowak's lovely and talented daughter, could give a lesson in how to fight back to many an adult who



STANLEY NOWAK

in the words of Elizabeth Curley Flynn (writing of the need to fight for amnesty) is "too complacent, too fatalistic, too defeatist."

Many school friends had shied away from her after the newspaper had played up the most recent attack on her father. "But Elissa didn't retire into a shell of hurt and bewilderment. Instead, she went to Washington for a week with other children of persecuted, foreign-born parents to lobby, and on her return stood up before the whole class, told her story and for the first time throughout the school program of oral reports, her fellow-students burst into spontaneous, warm applause. Now she has more friends than even

World Debate Reveals Need for Big 4 Talks

The Worker Foreign Department

THE GLOBAL DEBATE over the ways to a lasting peace continued last week to underscore the urgent need of an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting. This was implicit in the light it shed on several major developments. An armistice in Korea was still deadlocked over the question of what to do about prisoners of war. After an interchange of opinion between governments flying the United Nations flag, Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. Supreme Commander, delivered proposals which Prime Minister Churchill said were approved by Britain. Strict secrecy was imposed and a recess was called till next week in order to allow the Koreans and Chinese to study the proposal. At Seoul, Syngman Rhee spokesmen characterized the proposals as a "surrender."

THE DEBATE had brought to light the fact that the Eisenhower Administration stood alone in its reply to the Korean-Chinese 8-point proposal. Churchill had stated that the Korean-Chinese plan might serve as a basis for an agreement. India, Burma and Canada followed London's lead with support for the Korean-Chinese plan.

But the debate also raised the question of future relations with People's China. British Laborite spokesmen called for recognition of the Peking government as one of the Big Five powers, with its rightful place in the United Nations.

In the United States, such proposals roused to fury the McCarthyite forces, with their clamor for a full scale war against China waged "alone, if necessary" by the United States. An Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting would be a severe blow to the McCarthyites.

This could be seen in the demand of Sen. Taft for a free hand in Asia and withdrawal from the United Nations—a demand which, if implemented, would certainly expand the war in Korea. Taft's statement was followed by the Senate Appropriations Committee vote to halt U. S. financial support of the UN if People's China is admitted to membership.

The Taft speech spread dismay in UN circles and "western" capitals. And the Americans for Democratic Action called on Eisenhower to assert his leadership based on U. S. adherence to the UN. But Eisenhower, in a press conference Thursday morning, gave fresh lip-service both to the UN Charter and the contradictory, Charter violating policy of building a coalition against the Soviet Union.

Eisenhower demonstrated the basic identity of his own program and that of the Taft-McCarthy-MacArthur forces. With a hypocritical show of concern for the interests of the Syngman Rhee mob, he projected an alibi for continuing the war in Korea. He proclaimed his agreement with the Taft-McCarthy-MacArthur forces on the question of China, declaring he was opposed to China's admission to the UN at present. And he assured Taft and his colleagues that he did not believe the Bermuda conference would lead to a Big Four meeting.

Such a surrender by Eisenhower to the Taft-McCarthy-MacArthur forces demonstrated more sharply the necessity for an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting to achieve peaceful co-existence.

A STATE TREATY for Austria was no nearer despite the "invitation" to the Soviet Union extended by the three Western powers for a meeting in London. Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik pro-



EISENHOWER

posed a top-level four-power discussion on a state treaty, instead of on the "abbreviated treaty" drawn up by the three Western powers with a view to adding a militarized-neofascist Austria to the ring of militarized, fascist states already encircling the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union (West Germany, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey).

With Eisenhower himself making Soviet acceptance of the abbreviated three-power treaty with Austria a pre-condition for further effort to reach agreement with the Soviet Union, the need for an Eisenhower-Malenkov conference on this question was clear.

The debate lived on by a second editorial in Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Pravda commented on

Eisenhower's speeches of April 18 and May 20, declaring that the latter, in which Eisenhower had pegged his administration's refusal to live up to its campaign promise of a tax-cut on the "threat of Soviet aggression," contained nothing of the peace gesture of the former.

BUT PRAVDA'S main attention was given to Churchill's speech in the Commons, and its main argument was directed to a statement of the essentials of a four-power agreement on Germany. "A move forward in the settlement of such sore problems as the problem of the war in Korea, or the problem of Germany," Pravda declared, "could help to ease the tension in the present international situation and prepare the soil for the settlement of other problems." In addition, Pravda—

Warned that the scheduled three-power Bermuda conference could mean "that the three Western powers intend in the future to continue their line of agreement among themselves at the expense of the USSR."

Noted that Churchill, "unlike other statesmen of the West," had avoided the "elementary fallacy that under conditions of peaceful relations, one side can dictate to the other side—and to such a side as the USSR—preliminary conditions for an agreement upon controversial international questions."

Reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness "in all seriousness and in all conscience to examine any proposals directed at securing peace and the widest economic and cultural relations between states."

In the debate of ideas, as well as in the clash of policies, the urgent necessity of an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting appeared paramount.

US Meddling in Italy Vote

KEEPING Alcide de Gasperi's coalition government in office has cost the U.S. taxpayer a pretty penny, cost the 6-million member Italian-American community harassment as well. Every electoral year since the pro-war propagandists began seeing a Communist

under every Italian bed, American taxpayers have had to shell out big lumps of "aid" so that De Gasperi could bribe enough voters to win, and Italian-Americans have been urged, begged, implored and commanded to use their influence with the "folks back home" in order to wheedle a majority for De Gasperi.

June 7 and 8 are again election days in Italy. And the pattern of U. S. interference in the affairs of that sovereign state is repeating itself. On the eve of the balloting, Eisenhower's Ambassador Clare Booth Luce let it be known in tones that could scarcely be called ladylike that the Eisenhower Administration was turning over an additional \$22,000,000 of "aid" to De Gasperi. (Total "aid" for current fiscal year: \$260,000,000. Total since war: \$3,000,000,000 (B). A sum—as the N. Y. Times points out (5-27)—which "will not, it is believed, be lost upon the Italian voters.") At the same time, Francis Cardinal Spellman asked Roman Catholics of the New York Archdiocese to address letters immediately to relatives and friends in Italy urging them to vote against the Communists.

BUT WHAT AMERICANS are paying to keep the De Gasperi regime in power is small potatoes compared to what the Italian peo-



DeGASPERI

ple are having to pay—mass unemployment, hunger in many cit-

ies, police terror and the gradual destruction of all democratic liberties.

Latest assault on the people's democratic liberties was the illegal new electoral law, which would give the De Gasperi bloc 65 percent, of 380 seats, of the 590 in the next Chamber of Deputies even if it received only 50 percent of the vote.

Yet, despite having rigged the election with this fanatically unfair law, despite having received a big new sum for bribery and corruption on the eve of the election, despite official U. S. intervention and pro-De Gasperi pronouncements from the Catholic hierarchy—despite all these factors in "its" favor, the De Gasperi regime is still jittery. Because the bloc of the Communist and Left Socialists is expected to hold its own, if not to gain in many areas where hunger and police terror have enabled the voters to see the real anti-Italian character of the pro-U.S. De Gasperi coalition.

POINT OF ORDER!

CORONATION

By Alan Max

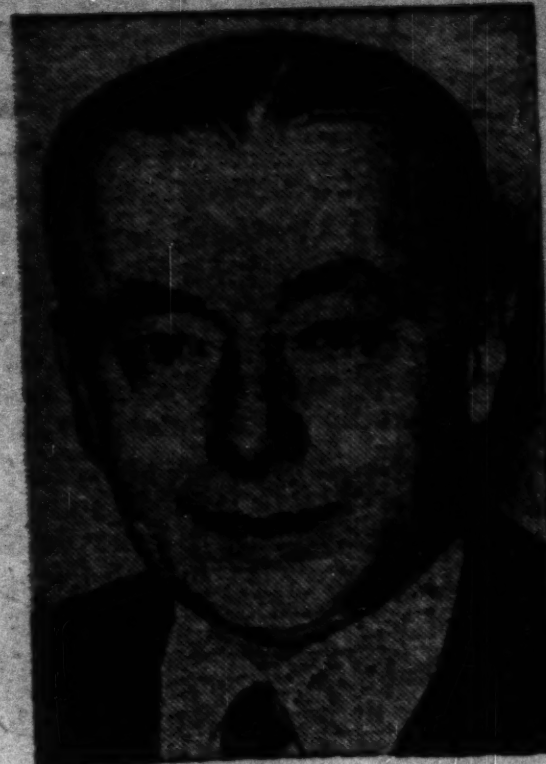
The State Department is disappointed in the plans for the coronation. It seems they had expected that instead of the Archbishop placing the crown on the head of Elizabeth, the Queen would be placing it on the head of John Foster Dulles.

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

French Government Falls • Laos 'Invasion' a Hoax

TIP-OFF ON THE STATE of world affairs last week was contained in a New York Times report (5-25) on the findings of the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Vienna, which ended Sunday: "... The immediate prospects for expansion in East-West trade seem considerably better than the immediate prospects for expanding trade within the non-Communist world."

Nor did it seem probable that the immediate economic problems within the "non-Communist world" would be improved by what is charitably referred to as "Western statesmanship." On the contrary, capitalist "statesmen" were causing the following developments last week:



REYNAUD

FRANCE: With the fall of Premier Rene Mayer's Cabinet last week, France was left without a government for the 18th time in eight years. Mayer, a representative of the Rothschild sector of French finance capital, failed to win confidence on a move to revise the budget and tax program. President Vincent Auriol went through the motions of offering the premiership to the Socialists Guy Mollet and the Gaullists Andre Diethelm, but his nomination of 76-year-old Paul Reynaud was considered the first serious one.

For Reynaud, the man who as premier abandoned France to the Vichyites and Nazis, is regarded as being exceptionally high in the grace of Wall St. ... As Reynaud sought to build a cabinet, the French Airforce demanded another billion-and-a-half from U. S. taxpayers to finance the buildup of the French Airforce in accordance with a revised NATO allocation.

KENYA COLONY: The Nairobi government on May 20 issued a forced labor decree empowering British district commissioners to compel Africans to work for a maximum of 90 days

a year with or without pay at the commissioners' discretion. Punishment for refusal to work is imprisonment for six months or a fine of five pounds. ...

On the same day, the government banned the Labor Trade Union of East Africa, largest and oldest labor group in Kenya. ... May 24, an official government notice of appointment of a committee to study wages of Kenya African workers recalled that in 1950 there were 422,000 Africans of the 5,000,000 population working for wages.

Latest official wage statistics published in March, 1952, stated that of 114,000 Africans employed in industry, 44,000 earned less than \$8.50 a month; 68,000 received less than \$10 monthly. But by the 1950 statistics, European workers received from \$85.50 to \$285 monthly, the average approximating \$220. ...

THE MIDDLE EAST: Rebuffed by insistence of the Arab countries on staying out of any "defense alliance" initiated and manipulated by Washington, Sen. Joe McCarthy's spokesman on foreign affairs, John Foster Dulles, hastened to deny any intention of black-jacking the Arab countries into a tail of the NATO kite. Nor was the ex-counsel for France any more successful in India. His discussions with Prime Minister Nehru were said to have entered principally on areas of disagreement, the size of which left little room for conversation on areas of agreement. In Pakistan, he tried to impress on Prime Minister Mohammed Ali the necessity of a defense alliance with countries to the West. There he also found it necessary to "explain" what President Eisenhower meant about "Asians fighting Asians." Not until the former counsel for Hitler's banker, Henry Schroeder, entered Turkey did he find an atmosphere as friendly as he had found in Israel, where the Ben Gurion government expressed willingness to turn over the country as a U. S. military base. In Turkey also, flattery poured on the ears of the junketing trouble-maker: the Cabinet held a lengthy session in order to draw up a "defense" program, buttressed by cost-plus itemized expenses which the U. S. taxpayer will be expected to pay.

THE PHILIPPINES: President Elpidio Quirino won the Liberal Party nomination for President again amidst cries of "fraud" from supporters of Gen. Carlos Romulo, Ambassador to the U. S. A. The Romulo group then split from the Liberal Party, indicating a three-way race which would almost certainly result in the "victory" of Nationalist candidate Ramon Magaysay, self-styled "Huk-killer," most favored by the U. S. State Department in the three-cornered race.

Are the Rich Getting 'Poorer'?

Tax returns are no true index. Bulk of income unreported. Tax-dodging and split incomes are the rule

By Labor Research Association

HAVE YOU READ the headlines in the paper recently about the "top incomes" being found in "sharp decline"?

Most of these tearful stories on "income equalization" are based on the recent study by Dr. Simon Kuznets, called "Shares of Upper Income Groups in Income and Savings."

This book attempts to prove that the share of the top 1 percent of the population in national income has dropped from an average of 13.1 percent for the years 1919-1938 to 8.6 percent in 1945. It estimates also that the drop is continuing in the postwar years.

The significant point is that Dr. Kuznets used tax returns to get his figures.

When you look at the tax returns over the years, Dr. Kuznets' figures seem essentially correct. But to use these tax returns for figuring out how rich the rich really are is not correct. The reason is simple: most of the tax returns made out by the rich are phony.

In 1939 if you made less than \$5,000 gross income you didn't have to pay any income tax. By 1945 the exemption figure had been lowered to \$500. Therefore, an increasing number of people had to pay taxes, especially since 1943, when the government started taking it right out of your paycheck.

The table below shows how phony the tax returns of the rich really are:

	Total personal income	Income reported on tax returns	Percent unreported
1941 ----	\$ 95.3 billion	\$ 64.8 billion	32.0
1942 ----	122.7 billion	86.6 billion	29.4
1943 ----	150.3 billion	107.5 billion	28.5
1944 ----	165.9 billion	117.0 billion	29.5
1945 ----	171.9 billion	120.6 billion	29.8

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, on National Income (annual), and U. S. Treasury Department, Statistics of Income.

In 1941, why was 32 percent of income received by people in the U. S. unreported? Because millions of people did not have to pay taxes. But as the war went on, these same millions of people did have to pay taxes. And there was no way of getting around it, because for millions it was taken out of their paychecks. So, you would expect that there would be less unreported income. But if you look at the table the figures for unreported income are almost the same for all the war years. Obviously, some were not reporting all their income to the government, and it was certainly not those who got paychecks. In other words, those "some" were the rich who are more or less on their "honor" in reporting their true income to the government.



ACCORDING TO THE RECENT studies of the economist Selma F. Goldsmith, who like Dr. Kuznets, works for the National Bureau of Economic Research, it seems the rich are not very "honorable." The table below is a summary based on her study of how the rich report their income for income tax purposes:

Income source	Percent unreported
Civilian wages and salaries -----	5%
Entrepreneurial income -----	29%
Dividends -----	24%
Interest -----	63%
Rent income -----	55%

Comparing the above figures for interest and rental income with those of 1941, Mrs. Goldsmith concludes: "Non-reporting and understatement of income from these sources has apparently increased."

So it seems that the "honor system" works out very favorably for the recipients of interest, rent, dividends and entrepreneurial income, but not so well for the

few whose sole source of income is a wage or a salary.

Another reason why tax returns are not reliable as a source of income distribution data may be seen in the example of the "honorable" duPont family. They own the East E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. which in turn controls General Motors. The duPonts receive millions of dollars in dividends every year. They get so much that the amount in 1948 was greater than the combined total of dividends reported by the top 1 percent group of the U. S. A.

But when it comes time to pay income tax, the duPonts split their vast hoard among 117 "in-laws" and outlaws, nephews and nieces, old men and infants and what have you.

By the time they are finished with this dividing up, the members of the duPont family are no longer in the top 1 percent group, although obviously they are as a family one of the dominating groups in the world of U. S. finance and industrial capital.

Dr. Kuznets also does not take adequately into account the factor of capital gains. When property is sold at a higher price than was originally paid for it, this is considered to be a capital gain. This difference in price is taxed, but at a much lower rate than other forms of income. Thus the rich try to turn everything into a capital gain. For example, Gen. Eisenhower, when he had to pay taxes on the money he received for writing a book, claimed the money was a capital gain and therefore paid less taxes.

The rich, of course, own vast amounts of stock in the large corporations. When taxes are high the corporations tend to hold back on distribution of dividends paying out less than when tax rates are lower. Why? Because it is more profitable to keep the zooming profits in the corporation itself. This increases the value of the corporation's shares, and the rich can thus sell them at a higher price and pay less taxes on the capital gains than they would have to pay on dividends.

Another large slice of income that never shows up on tax returns is that written off as "business expense." Eating in fancy restaurants, night clubs, hotels, business conventions, traveling, and even yachting trips and vacations in Florida, are often considered "business expenses," which are tax deductible. This device is increasing as a means of concealing the profits going to the insiders in the corporations. This also is a method which has been more commonly resorted to in recent years to hold down the reported incomes of the wealthy.

These and other factors that we have covered in our Economic Notes and in our forthcoming Labor Fact Book indicate some of the fallacies of those who argue that the rich are getting poorer in the United States.

A Corporal's Answer to the Pentagon Lies on 'Atrocities'

THE WINSTON-SALEM (N.C.) JOURNAL, which carried this article in its May 19 issue, has done a public service in thus helping to refute the Pentagon lies of "atrocities" allegedly committed against American POWs by Chinese and North Koreans—lies obviously intended to obstruct the truce talks.

Cpl. Pinkston was one of the 20 POWs taken from Panmunjom to the Valley Forge Military Hospital early in May, apparently because they refused to support the "atrocity" hoax. His earnest and truthful remarks in this interview indicate that he has continued to resist the pressure to use him to fan the flames of chauvinist hysteria.

He was just 19, six months out of high school, when he entered the Army in the fall of 1948. By April, 1949, he was in Japan and a year later he was with the Eighth Cavalry Regiment in Korea. He was captured Nov. 4, 1950.

He had gone to war "thinking all Communists were bad." . . . "But I found there's some good ones and some bad ones, same as in any group," he said.

Some Communist ideas "sound all right," he told the Journal, "things like no unemployment, equal rights to all people regardless of race, free education. They sound good and the folks over there are convinced they'll work. Me, I don't know."

How did it feel to get home?

"It was a good feeling," he smiled.

—from the Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal

Freed Tar Heel POW Isn't So Sure Chinese Reds Are Cruel---or Wrong

Says His Captors Did Their Best For Prisoners

By Marjorie Hunter
Journal Reporter

"I'm confused," Cpl. Jimmy Pinkston didn't look happy when he made that two-word confession yesterday. Some folks back home, he admitted, wouldn't understand about the story he had to tell.

He was right. It wasn't the same kind of story many soldiers came home with this month from Communist Prisoner of War camps in North Korea.

The 25-year-old former Salisbury resident quietly explained that the Chinese Communists "did everything they could to make our life pleasant."

The stories about mistreatment, he almost whispered, "are just a bunch of lies. A few might be true, but not most of them."

But there was a little mistreatment in the ranks of the American soldiers, Cpl. Pinkston insisted.

"After we were captured, some of our fellows fell out and the Chinese in charge of the column asked some of the GIs to carry the men," he said a little bitterly. "The GIs refused so the Chinese got some guards to carry them."

"Most of the GIs overseas were looking out for their own interests. They didn't care what happened to their buddies as long as they got out alive themselves."

The young corporal, son of Mr.



CPL. JIMMY PINKSTON

... gives his first interview since Korea ...

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'Guardian' Readers in Battle for Free Press

By ROB F. HALL

A PICTURE OF HEYWOOD BROUN looked solemnly across the room at a large blue-and-white unframed quotation on the freedom of the press by Thomas Jefferson, dominating the calendars and maps one usually finds on the walls of newspaper editorial



CEDRIC BELFRAGE

offices. John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, sat at his desk and thumbed through clippings. One was from the London News Chronicle which carried large headlines: BELFRAGE IS ARRESTED; Held On Ellis Island; I'll Fight, He Says. "It's page one news in England and on the continent," McManus pointed out as I sat in his office. He showed me clippings from the London Times, the Telegraph.

"Here's two pieces from Rome, from Vie Nuove and Paese Sera," said McManus, "and here's some stories from the French press, from Liberation and Le Monde."

In response to a cable from the London News-Chronicle, Belfrage sent his own story, which that paper played big, in contrast to the commercial papers in the United States which have played down and buried the Belfrage Story.

THIS IS STRANGE behavior, because the Belfrage Story involves essentially the freedom of the press with which all American newspapers, threatened by McCarthyism, ought to be concerned.

You might say the story opened in Germany, at the close of World War II, McManus said. For in 1945, Belfrage was one of Gen. Eisenhower's psychological warfare team which set up the first post-war post-Nazi German newspapers in Aschen, Frankfurt and other cities. On that team also was James Aronson, now executive editor of the National Guardian. It was during their work together that Belfrage and Aronson discussed their dream of an independent national progressive newspaper, which was to take shape eventually in the Guardian.

THE BELFRAGE STORY continues through the years of the

cold war, the Korean war, with the Guardian fighting for policies of the Roosevelt New Deal, backing the Progressive Party tickets since 1948 and supporting all efforts for world peace based on the co-existence of different systems of government.

"... not Communist," as Belfrage wrote in the News-Chronicle, "but standing up for communist rights, which is just as bad."

Sen. Joe Lowblow McCarthy subpoenaed Belfrage and Aronson on the pretext that he was concerned with their activities in Germany, eight years ago. But there were 30 American newspapermen, including Eisenhower's present aide, C. D. Jackson, on that project and none but these two has yet been given the McCarthy works.

"This makes it pretty clear that McCarthy's real grievance against Cedric and Jim had nothing to do with the German project," McManus said. "He was obviously concerned with their activities in publishing a progressive newspaper which fights McCarthyism. He was aiming at damaging the paper, putting an editor out of commission."

Belfrage was subjected to an inquisition by the Velde Committee in New York on May 5. Then he and Aronson were hauled before the McCarthy Committee in Washington on May 13.

LESS THAN 24 HOURS after the two editors returned from Washington, while they were sitting in the editorial office May 15 and discussing the hearings, two immigration officials entered. "There were two vases of lilacs on the desk there," said McManus, "presented by the staff, and the staff was crowding around the desks listening to Cedric tell about

(Continued on Page 13)

Daniels' Execution Is Stayed

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON.

Chief Justice Fred Vinson on Wednesday granted a stay of execution to Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels, young Negroes who were scheduled to die Friday in the state gas chamber at Raleigh, N. C., on a frame-up charge of having killed a white taxi driver.

The stay did not apply to Raleigh Speller, 51, and Clyde Brown, 22, also slated to die on the same date at Raleigh. Petitions asking executive clemency for all four Negro frame-up victims were piled high on the desk of Gov. William B. Umstead but, at press time, he had taken no action.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

• Two Florida Negroes Lynched • See Police School a Whitewash

TWO YOUTHFUL Negroes were found slain in Bartow, Fla., presumed by fellow employees of a hospital to have been victims of lynchers who resented their friendly relations with white nurses. The two teen-age workers, Tommy Lee Lumpkin, 17, and Louis James Nichols, 19, disappeared last Wednesday after borrowing a car from their friend, Theodore Taylor, a fellow employee of Polk County Hospitals.

The lynch victims had been dragged from the car, shot, and their throats cut. The bodies were found in a pasture about 40 feet from the car. Demands for an investigation of the double lynching were made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY of Newton Grove, N.C., buzzed all week over an order from Bishop Vincent S. Waters, of the Raleigh Diocese, merging a white and Negro parish. Heretofore, Negro Catholics have worshipped in St. Benedict's Church, while white parishioners have attended Holy Redeemer Church.

All but one of the white families affected have protested the Bishop's orders, but the prelate has stood firm holding that history would vindicate his position. Some white parishioners have expressed fear that there will be "trouble" on May 30,

when the merger is to be effected.

THE U. S. SUPREME Court, at the time it denied the appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, doomed one Negro to the electric chair in South Carolina, and granted another a new trial in Georgia. In Georgia, it said that James Avery, did not receive a fair trial because there were no Negroes on the jury panel from which his trial jury was drawn; but in South Carolina, Calouse Livingston who was convicted on a murder charge and sentenced to death on the basis of a tortured "confession," the court ruled with the state.

NEW YORK POLICE Commissioner George P. Monaghan and the department which he heads are seeking to cover up anti-Negro brutality acts, Councilman Earl Brown charged this week, by setting up a "complaint board" and instituting "human relations" classes in the department. Councilman Brown said he would push for release of a Congressional committee's report linking Monaghan with a conspiracy to rob New York police brutality victims of their rights under federal civil rights laws.

Mayor Incent Impellitteri and Monaghan, Brown charged, are moving to "thwart the police brutality investigation by the City Council," and he added: "No one is fooled by these maneuvers."

Again It's: 'Be Stoolie or Go to Jail'

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH. MUST EVERY honorable witness who refuses to become a stoolpigeon be railroaded to prison in every Smith Act trial?

This issue is burning hot in the Pittsburgh trial, where Irving Weissman, the first defense witness, was twice found "guilty" of "deliberate contempt" of court for refusing to give the prosecutor the names of Communist coal miners in West Virginia.

And the witnesses who follow will be confronted with the same alternatives—of being stoolpigeons or going to prison unless the pattern is reversed.

The Government's purpose is to intimidate witnesses and to prevent the defense from presenting its case.

This pattern was followed by U. S. Attorney McGohery and Judge Medina in the 1949 trial of 11 Communist leaders in New York. In that trial John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, was asked to give the prosecutor a list of names of fellow Communists (so they could be blacklisted or prosecuted). When Gates indignantly refused he was committed to prison for 30 days.

The pattern was repeated when Henry Winston in the same trial was given 30 days for the same reason.

THE SAME ATTEMPT to terrorize defense witnesses was pro-

tised in the Baltimore Smith Act trial in 1952 when George Meyers was sent to prison for 30 days.

Judge Mathes repeated the terror pattern in exaggerated form in Los Angeles when he sent Oleta Yates O'Connor to prison.

Judge Dimock next gave Elizabeth Gurley Flynn a 30-day contempt sentence in the second Foley Square trial in New York last year. The judge and the prosecutor knew, of course, that the famous woman workers' leader, who had three generations of fighters for Irish and American freedom behind her, would not be a stoolie. But the prosecutor's demand for names was intended to put her away and prevent other

witnesses from testifying. The judge in the Pittsburgh trial (Judge Rabe F. Marsh) has not yet announced what Weissman's punishment will be. He says he will inflict it later.

IS THIS brutal tactic of the prosecutors and judges successful? To a limited extent, yes. In every Smith Act trial the prosecutors have succeeded in cutting short the defense by hitting the first Communist witnesses over the head with the contempt club.

Weissman answered the judge, who had directed him to furnish the names:

"Your Honor," said Weissman, "I don't want to defy the court."

But I respectfully say that I couldn't hold my head up, I couldn't look any decent, honest working man in the eye, I couldn't live with myself if I were to become a stoolpigeon. This is a matter of principle with me."

Weissman made this reply when he was asked to name the family that let its home be used for a West Virginia Communist convention. And when the judge directed him to tell Prosecutor Boyle who helped him distribute a peace leaflet in the mining creek towns of West Virginia, Weissman turned to him and said: "People would lose their jobs if I answered. I can't be a party to that kind of crime."

AMNESTY, the statement said, is an "issue of prime concern to all democratic Americans." But, it added, "we Communists, and the advanced sections of labor and the Negro people, have a special responsibility to build the amnesty movement."

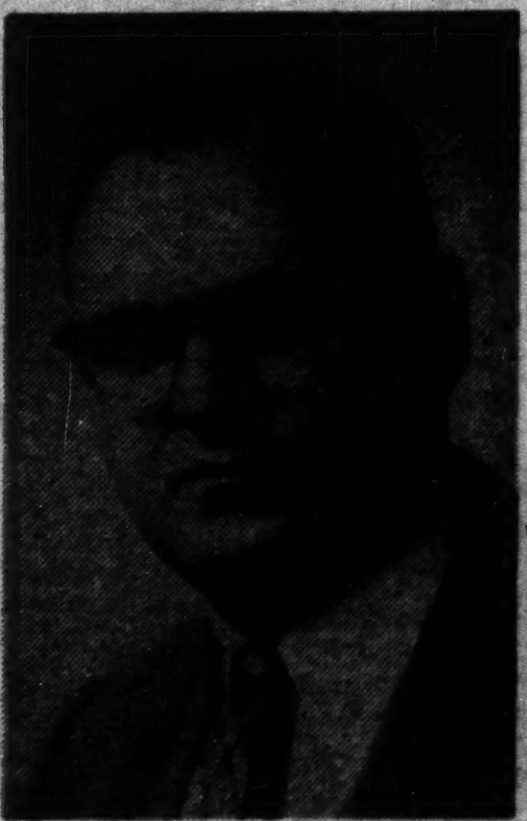
The statement is signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry. It warns: "Let us have done with the notion that amnesty is a 'narrow' issue." It points out that 500 distinguished

citizens are listed as supporting the campaign in the brochure published by the National Amnesty Committee.

The statement concludes: "We call on every organization and member of our party, on all friends and sympathizers, as well as all other progressive Americans to give full and active support—political and financial—to the Amnesty Month which launches the campaign of the National Amnesty Committee, to circulate its petitions, distribute its literature, carry its message into the trade unions and other mass organizations."

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IRVING WEISSMAN

Spur June Drive for Smith Act Amnesty

THE NATIONAL Committee of the Communist Party last week issued a call on individuals and organizations to support the "Amnesty Month" activities, June 4 to July.

"Many Americans," the statement pointed out, "were troubled by the Supreme Court's 6-2 decision of June 4, 1951, upholding the conviction of 11 members of the Communist Party National Committee..." and "subsequent events have more fully spelled to all the significance of this move toward nullification of the Bill of Rights."

The Communist Party National Committee said that the campaign, while centering around the fight for freedom of the 11 Communist leaders, "is a campaign to win amnesty from prosecution and persecution for tens of thousands of Americans outside of jail who are victims of McCarthyism: the naturalized and non-citizen victims of Walter-McCarran Act; the trade unionists threatened with Taft-Hartley 'perjury' prosecutions; the educators, professionals and clergymen hounded out of employment by witchhunt committees; the Negro leaders and

their white allies penalized for their stand in defense of Negro rights."

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16 Years Have Brought Changes

Steel unionists know they're dealing with same bosses of the 1937 massacre

By CARL HIRSCH

SOUTH CHICAGO.

SIXTEEN crops of crab grass and ragweed have appeared on these South Chicago prairies since Memorial Day 1937 and "The Massacre" of steel workers.

I was here then and I've passed here many times since. It's all changed except the weed growth.

There's nothing left of Sam's Place. That was the frame dance hall that became in its declining years the strike headquarters of the Republic Steel Lodge, SWOC—and briefly, a grim field hospital, filled with dead and dying.

Sam's Place has disappeared—just about as completely as has the Wagner Act.

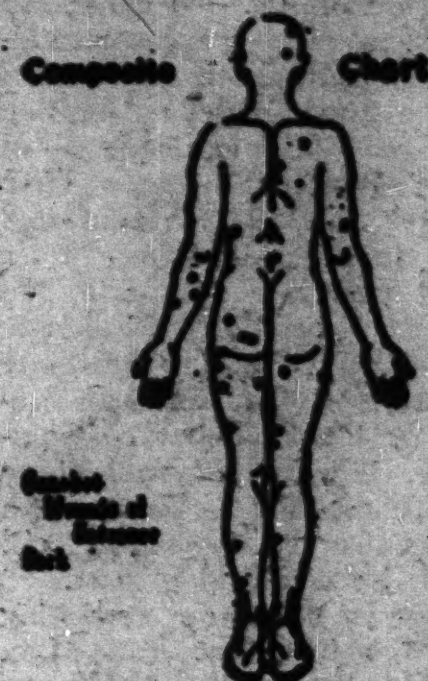
And the old Republic plant, where strikebreakers patrolled behind the wire fence with shotguns in the crook of their arms. Well, the old plant has been displaced by a giant new one.

The difference between the old and the new is about comparable to the feeble steel union of 1937 and the million-strong CIO-USA of today.

"THE MASSACRE" of Memorial Day, 1937, was an incident of an unfolding struggle. There were many at the time who

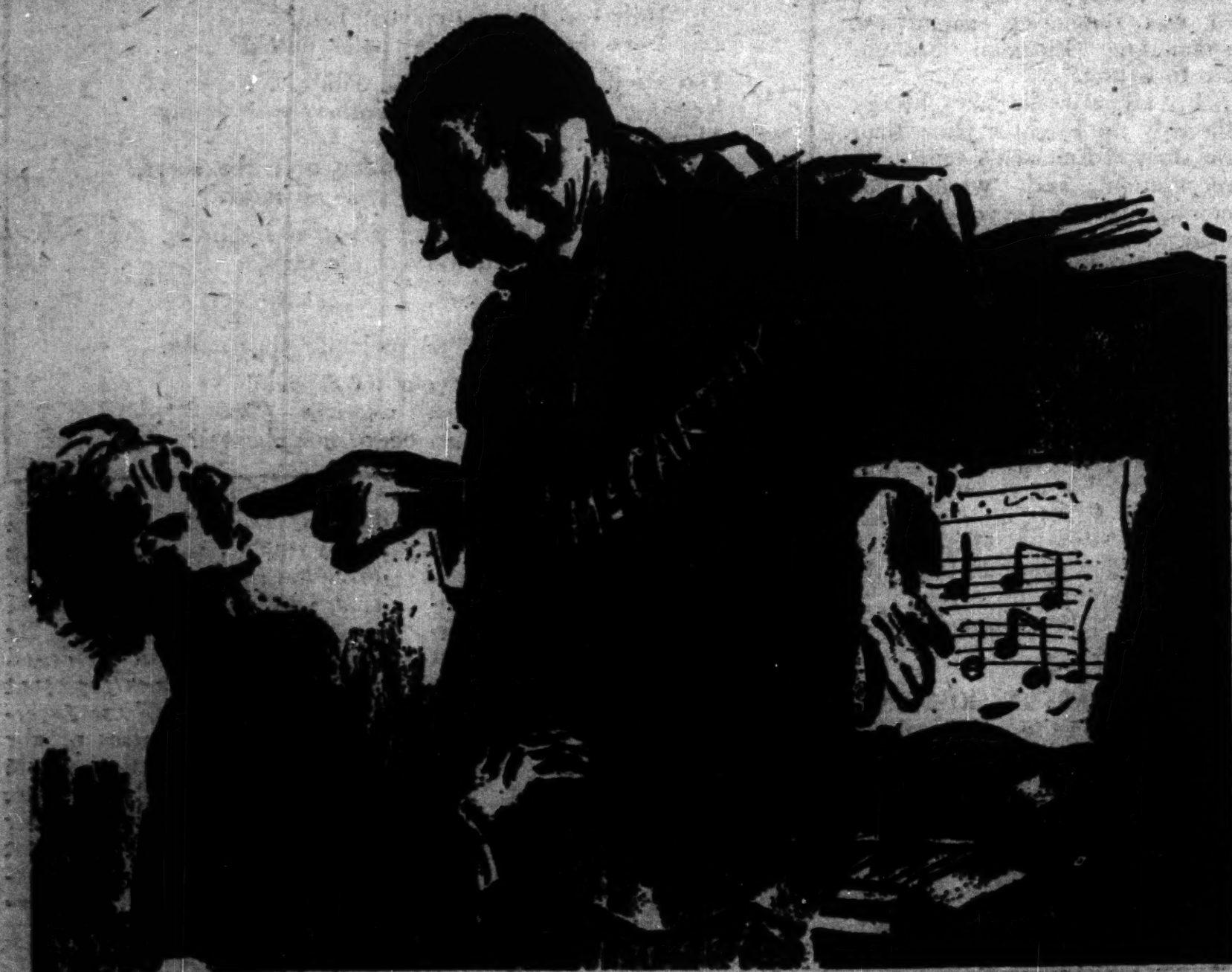
(Continued on Page 14)

Kenney 1463



SHOT IN THE BACK!—This chart from the official government report of the LaFollette Committee investigation of the Republic Steel Memorial Day Massacre shows where bullets entered the bodies of these killed and wounded.

THE PHOTOS at left show (top) a policeman wiping blood from his hands as a Negro and white steel worker lie dying. Other picture shows how police chased strikers into the prairie and continued the clubbings.



McCarthy Would Pipe the Tune For the Music Makers, too

"A man who hath no music in himself,
"Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
"Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."—Shakespeare.

By HARRY RAYMOND

THE works of seven outstanding American composers of music have fallen under the axe of the McCarthyites. American musical works placed on the McCarthyite blacklist are those of the late George Gershwin, Aaron Copland, Leonard Bern-

stein, Roy Harris, Randall Thompson, Virgil Thompson and Roger Sessions.

Compositions of these musicians have been barred as "subversive" in 196 U. S. official libraries in 64 foreign countries.

BANNING of the musical scores followed Sen. McCarthy's demand that books by authors

who fail to meet the McCarthy test for Americanism be torn from library shelves and destroyed.

The International Information Administration of the State Department has been placing sheet music and recordings of American composers in U. S. libraries abroad. But immediately after Sen. Joseph McCarthy began swooping into the libraries, causing banning of books by authors whose works did not meet Mc-

Carthy's approval, State Department officials began harrassing the musicians.

MUSICIANS, dead or alive, must be cleared by the State Department security office before their works are approved for use in U. S. Information of Libraries.

During the last week of April a list of American composers was forwarded to the office of Scott McLeod, chief security officer of the State Department. But only one passed the McCarthyite test. Seven of the composers had "derogatory" allegations in their files. And their works were swiftly ordered removed from the libraries.

Under the State Department's directive No. 303, one word of so-called "derogatory" information is sufficient to blacklist work of the artist.

Had these musical artists committed any offenses? There is certainly no record of any. But it was learned that several of the group had written letters in defense of anti-fascists. One had belonged to a committee to aid Spanish war refugees.

AARON COPLAND had brought the wrath of McCarthy down upon his shoulders for his composition, "A Lincoln Portrait."

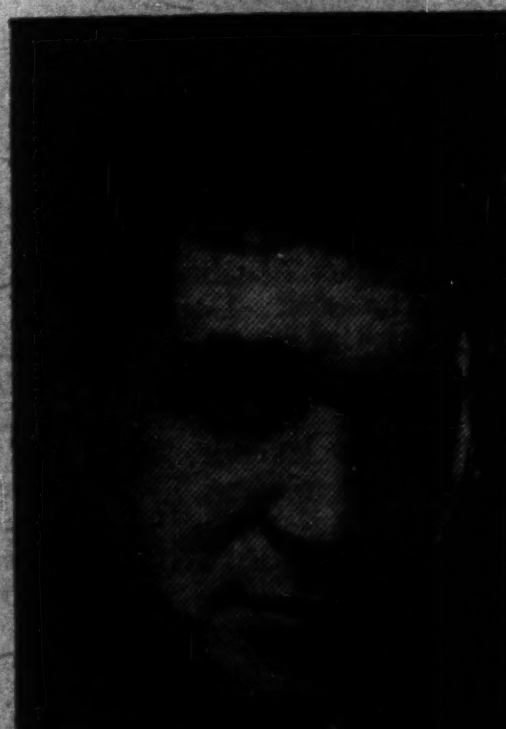
Copland, who has been called the "greatest living American composer," set a series of Abraham Lincoln's writings to music and this composition was to have been presented at the Eisenhower inauguration concert in Washington. But Rep. Busbey (R-Ill) had it banned at the last minute because, he said, Copland had an affinity for "questionable affiliations."

Busbey claimed Copland made Lincoln's words "subversive." The inauguration committee made its decision not on Copland's art but on Busbey's political judgment of Copland. Busbey, in fact was stirred by the discovery that the Mar-

(Continued on Page 14)



AARON COPLAND



LEONARD BERNSTEIN



ROY HARRIS

'A scholar defending slavery . . . arbitrary government . . . monopoly . . . is a traitor to his profession'

World Peace Camp Honors Emerson

By SAMUEL SILLEN

THERE'S a lot of prattle in the press about a so-called "Hate America" campaign led by the world's peace forces and especially the Communists. To make this lie stick, the newspapers naturally keep mum about such events as the world-wide celebration of the 150th anniversary of Ralph Waldo Emerson's birth on May 25, 1803. Who started this international tribute to a writer who is a symbol of the American people's democratic heritage? It wasn't the State Department, the American Legion or the Chamber of Commerce. It was the World Peace Council meeting in Vienna with writers like Ilya Ehrenburg and Pablo Neruda taking part.

This is no more surprising than the fact that Karl Marx admired Benjamin Franklin or that Joseph Stalin praised Walt Whitman. If this is guilt by association, let McCarthy make the most of it; but the fact remains that the progressive thinkers of other lands never made the mistake of confusing the slaves with the slaveholders, the workers with the monopolists, the Emersons with the Calhouns.

AND EMERSON HIMSELF was a great figure because in the America of his day he made such distinctions, teaching that the true patriot fights the party in power if it is the party of slavery, aggression, privileged thieving, bigotry and brain-bridling. He said it straight:

"A scholar defending the cause of slavery, of arbitrary government, of monopoly, of the oppressor, is a traitor to his profession. He has ceased to be a scholar. He is not company for clean people."

Emerson was not that kind of scholar, despite his many vacillations and confusions. He was worried about the way the country was going under the domination of slaveocrats and plutocrats. He saw the gap between the word and the act:

"United States! the ages plead—Present and Past in under-song—

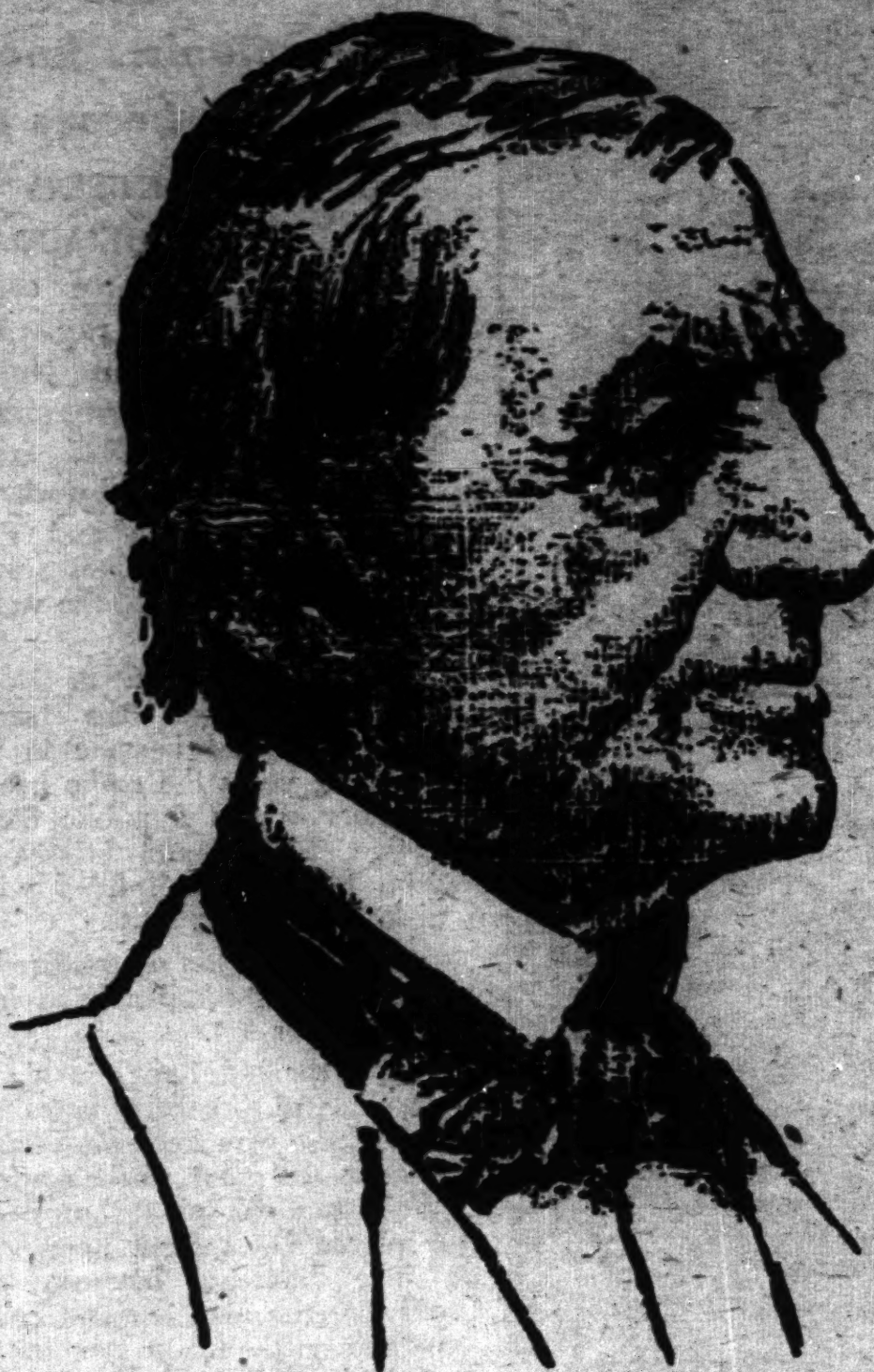
Go put your creed into your deed,
Nor speak with double tongue."

So when pro-slavery President Polk launched the war of territorial grab against Mexico in 1846, he did not fall for the official "Manifest Destiny" line. He spoke up against the war and called for an immediate peace. Like Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, he ridiculed the pretense that the war was for enlarging "the area of freedom." "They call it attar of rose and lavender," he said, "I call it bilge-water."

AS A TRUE HUMANIST and democrat, he of course abominated slavery, that "accursed mountain of sorrow." Though he was reluctant to leave the scholar's lamp and pen, he plunged into political action to resist the infamous Fugitive Slave Act. "I will not obey it, by God," he exclaimed. And instead of obeying a law which required him to join in hunting down men seeking freedom, he helped actively to defeat its purposes. Like many Americans

NEXT WEEK

Phillip Bonosky, author of "Brother Bill McKie," will review William A. Owens' "Slave Mutiny, the Revolt on the Schooner Amistad" in The Worker next week.



RALPH WALDO EMERSON

today he cried:

"What is the use of admirable law-forms, and political forms, if a hurricane of party feeling and a combination of monied interests can beat them to the ground? What is the use of a Federal Bench, if its opinions are the political breath of the hour?"

His collision with reactionary authorities reached another climax in his support of John Brown and his men at Harper's Ferry. Emerson spoke passionately in behalf of "The Saint, whose fate yet hangs in suspense, but whose martyrdom, if it shall be perfected, will make the Callows as glorious as the Cross."

Emerson hailed the election of Lincoln and fully supported the Civil War as a just war against the aggressive slaveholders. At the same time he was a powerful spokesman of Humanity's yearnings for peace. A century ago he wrote that "The proposition of the Congress of Nations is undoubtedly that at which the present fabric of our society and the present course of events do point." Science, he hoped, would not always "be abused to make guns."

AS A WRITER, Ralph Waldo Emerson was unquestionably the most influential figure of his time in America. He was the central figure of a literary re-

naissance that produced Whitman, Thoreau, Melville, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Hawthorne. Whitman (whose birthday—May 31, 1819—we also celebrate this week) gladly acknowledged his intellectual debt to the older writer, of whom he said: "I was simmering, simmering, simmering; Emerson brought me to a boil."

In all our literary history there is no brighter page than the story of Emerson's immediate recognition and warm encouragement of the young Whitman. The New York Times attacked Whitman, asking: "Who is this arrogant young man who proclaims himself the Poet of the time, and who roots like a pig among a rotten garbage of licentious thoughts?" But Emerson wrote to Whitman, then a total stranger to him, saying that he rubbed his eyes on reading Leaves of Grass "to see if this sunbeam were no illusion." "I give you joy of your free and brave thought," he wrote. "I greet you at the beginning of a great career."

THIS WAS IN KEEPING with Emerson's generally democratic approach to culture. He scorned the whole concept of "art for art's sake." He asked the writer to "convey his meaning in terms as short and strong as the smith and the drover use to convey theirs." In his essay

To Robeson

By DORA TITLBOM

Translated from the Yiddish by Martha Millet

I heard you speak, Paul
Your words—plows of steel.
They root up walls that keep men separate,
Hurling down loneliness. Your words
Are sun-spears piercing through the tightest shutters.
You light your brother, on his way, with Truth.

One was a miner. He, with hands of hunger,
Hollow—(it was his sixteenth week on strike;)
Stranger to ease, to easy utterance—
Lifted his child to heights upon his shoulders,
Training his lips to form the one word: "Paul."

Your people's tears are furrowed in the storm-clouds
of your brow.

Your eyes are arrows of lightning. Pride flames up
In all the outraged hearts.

They would still your voice, Paul
Are the strands of the rope yet twisted
That can bind the thunder?

I saw you stand, Paul . . .

A mountain on plains.

You are forest-clothed.

Your brothers have mantled you with their flesh.
The shafts of the enemy cannot approach you.

A seaman, locking arms with brethren, stood,
(His wife, his child, close-sheltered in a field),
And wove with them your living coat of mail.

They would kill you, Paul
Is the bullet yet cast at the devil's forge
That can topple a mountain of love?

I heard you sing, Paul

Out of the martyred ones in earth renewing,
Out of their lives that rise up past entombing,
Your voice wells up.

In you the hero dead are singing.

At Peekskill, circled by the manhunt pack,
Enclosed by ambuscades they call "the law,"
You spanned the continents with titan arms—
Your song rang out!

Tree of the springtime, cherishing hands like a torrent
of leaves adorn you.

How can they fetter you, Paul?

Does the world have chains untold?

You strode through Harlem, Paul . . .

Negroes, from labor spent, mothers with young
About you surge

Like waters that rise, brimming over the shore,
Till ancient boundaries are seen no more.

From cellar home a man has reared his brow,
His eyes half-fearful, wary of the cops.
He hears you call.

He knows you, Paul,

And swells his anguished soul into your ranks.

They would stop your tread, Paul

Is the dragon-fire yet wrought

That can devour an ocean in upheaval?

on The Man of Letters he wrote:

"It is not enough that the work should show a skillful hand, ingenious contrivance and admirable polish and finish; it should have a commanding motive in the time and condition in which it was made. . . . There is always the previous question. How came you on that side? You are a very elegant writer, but you can't write up what gravitates down."

Emerson did not try to write up what gravitates down. He

does not represent the America of the ruling powers that thrive on militarism and McCarthyism. That was not the America of his dream and struggle. He despised "the class of privileged thieves." But he does represent that "other America," the America of the basic masses of our people, to which the whole world today looks not with hate, but with a deep desire for friendship and with a fervent hope that they will fight successfully to defend their precious inheritance.

To Honor Walt Whitman

CAMDEN, N.J. — The annual celebration of Walt Whitman's birthday will take place this year at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 31, it was announced last week by the Camden Whitman Celebration Committee. The public is invited to attend.

Cultural workers and admirers of Whitman who are carrying forward the democratic tradition of the poet's work will pay their respects, as they have done for many years at the beautiful wooded tomb of America's national poet at Harleigh Cemetery, Camden.

There will be selected readings from Whitman, as well as brief

remarks and readings by contemporary writers and poets, followed by a visit to Whitman's home, 330 Mickle St.

Harleigh Cemetery is located at 1700 Haddon Ave., Camden, about 10 minutes ride by bus or car from the Camden-Philadelphia Bridge. Visitors from Philadelphia can take buses from 13th and Market Sts.

On Saturday afternoon, July 11, another pilgrimage to Harleigh Cemetery planned, paying homage both to Whitman and Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, who is buried near the poet.



The Dollar Sign Appears on Space Ships' Pennants

By RALPH BEACON

IT MUST have surprised some readers of The Nation, as it surprised me, to find in its May 2 issue more than three of its few pages devoted to science fiction. This included a prominently displayed article by Ray Bradbury, one of the most successful of the science fiction writers, aimed apparently at making his kind of writing "respectable."

It is one thing to take jazz music to Carnegie Hall. It is quite another to suggest that the sort of science fiction appearing in gaudy editions, cheap and otherwise, is one of the higher forms of art and offers perceptive comment on the world and its civilization.

In defense of science fiction, Bradbury lays claim to a tradition which includes Plato, Lucian, Sir Thomas More, Reberais, Swift's Gulliver's Travels, and Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward.

This is to confuse form with content. As a vehicle for presenting and fighting for ideas, fantastic and imaginative writing needs no defenders. Often such writing has served the cause of the people and undoubtedly progressive writers will again and again utilize this medium for worthy ends.

WHAT IS CONTEMPTIBLE about the current science fiction which is piled mountain high in drug stores, bookstores, and on newsstands is not its fantastic quality, but its reactionary content.

And the stuff sells!

Hundreds of thousands of book buyers, including scientists, engineers, doctors, and other in-

HOW SCIENCE FICTION VIEWS OTHER PEOPLES



—from Astounding Science Fiction

tellelectuals, are avidly reading stories about trips on rocket ships at the speed of light squared or travels in time forwards, backwards, or sideways. To some, the attraction of these stories lies in the romance of new scientific frontiers where the improbable becomes the scientifically possible.

The escape from reality that the science fiction story offers is only superficial, however. The ingenious scientific gimmicks that the writers of these yarns work out is the cloak of respectability for a form that is as shocking in its blatant contempt for

people and progress as the comics.

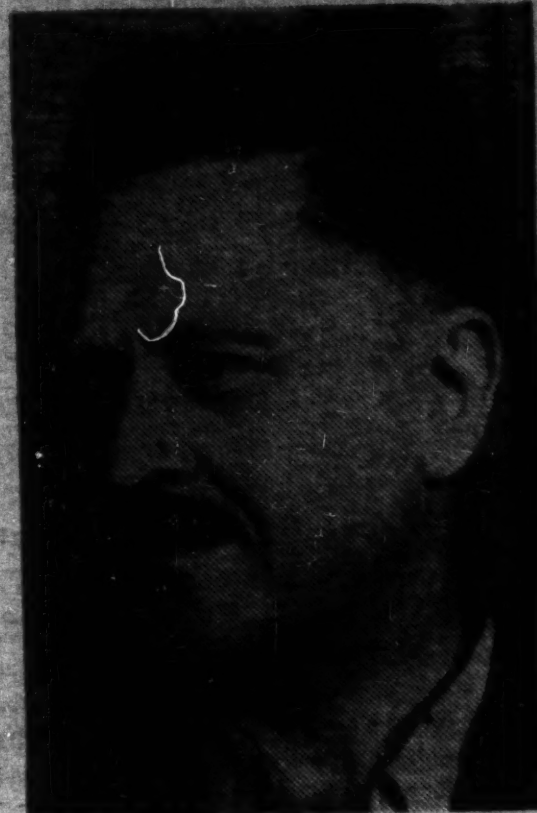
Any of the current or past magazines or books devoted to science fiction shows the same story. The scene may be laid on Mars or at the bottom of the sea, but the murder of those who lived there before the white invader came from Earth is accepted casually as a matter of course. The inhabitants of a far distant stellar system may be green, blue, or lizardlike, they are almost invariably portrayed as something alien to be destroyed.

(Continued on Page 14)

A Great Poet Advises the Young

NAZIM HIKMET is one of the world's greatest poets. He is also one of the world's great leaders, a champion of peace and democracy. Hikmet is a Turkish Communist and his advocacy of freedom in his homeland brought him before the military despots. In a court martial on a Turkish battleship, they sentenced him to life-long imprisonment. The outcry of the progressive world freed him a year ago. He continued writing his poetry in prison and many masterpieces were smuggled out by prisoners who memorized them while they were in jail.

He is recovering from prison illnesses, in the Soviet Union, but simultaneously, while writing his poetry, he is an active and foremost figure in the world peace movement. Below is a letter that he sent the young poets of France: his comments have profound validity for American writers.



NAZIM HIKMET

Friends, you do not resemble one or the other poets and this is very good. Let us say that you are the fruits of a pomegranate tree: among the pomegranates of the same tree there is the difference of form and also of content and you all are the pomegranates. It is also desirable that you maintain your differences (of course not ideologically) and then you should cultivate your unity. What I esteem and admire in you is your close contact with life, with France, with the real France, with the people, with the real people, with yesterday, with today and with tomorrow. The main thing which I do not like in you is that you are not clear.

I BELIEVE, my dear friends, that it is content which must (Continued on Page 14)

Friends:

I have read your anthology "The Beautiful Youth." I know that this anthology does not include all the poets of your group.

Among you who will be the grand poet of the future—as far as we think, one cannot say at the moment, perhaps he will be that poet who writes best today or the worst. You are yet very young. But today this is not the question. You and those of your friends who are not included in the anthology represent today young French poetry which is honest, patriotic, full of peace, which believes in life, which believes that man will see the day of splendour. This is the reality of our times.

Brainpower Shortage? No, There's Plenty!

But capitalism hell-bent for war wants only gimmicks for quick profits or new instruments for murder

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE National Manpower Council issued a report recently that is the confession of a dying system. It must alarm every thoughtful American who reads it and it must shame him. This country that is regarded as the richest in the world is suffering, as the New York Times headlined it, a "Dearth of Brain Power."

The council's 263 page report cites a "critical lack" of doctors, engineers, scientists, nurses and other skilled citizens. We already know that we have a shortage of at least 50,000 elementary school teachers, that our school buildings are overcrowded and shabby to the point of scandal. We are robbing our young of their birth-right. Now we see that every other segment of our national life is deteriorating.

The Council's fourteen-point program to overcome this "dearth" is self-defeating. It ties the vital question to a war-program and ignores a fact as plain as a bomb: that it is precisely the preparation for war that has created the crisis. When that is recognized the nation can begin to solve this question. You can be sure this crisis will be ignored by the Voice of America. What can Iran or India think of us?

Lack of brainpower! Why, you will find it on every side-street, and village in the country. But like the rest of our national treasures, the wealth is squandered. Capitalism hell-bent for war wants no new Edison unless they bring quick dividends or invent new instruments for murder.

SO THE SICK are short of doctors, the Council admits. There is "one physician to every 500 people in the State of New York and one to almost 1,000 in Mississippi." The ailing who are jammed into the hallways of most of our hospitals will take small solace from the fact that "13,000 physicians, or seven percent of the total supply" are in the armed forces.

The Council tells America that less than half of those capable of acquiring a college education enter college. It is common knowledge that the figure is much higher. About two-fifths of those who start college, the Council says, "many with superior ability," do not graduate. For every high school graduate who eventually earns a doctoral degree, "there are twenty-five others who have the intellectual ability to achieve that degree but do not."

The reasons are buried under a mountain of words in the Report, and even then the truth does not appear. The current shortage of skills, were traced to causes as remote as the population decline during the depression years of the Nineteen Thirties.

But the main factor, the Council said, "is due to the fact that a great many persons capable of earning a college degree had turned away from higher education."

Why? Frank W. Pierce, director of Standard Oil of New Jersey, cannot find the reason, because he dare not. This member of the Council and others like him can't come up with the simple reply which would be on the lips of any \$20 a week employee of Standard Oil: that the

cost of education is so high that it crushes the ambitions of most working class students.

★

HOW MANY CAN PAY the \$600 and more tuition each year that has become the collegiate standard? This is not to speak of board and room. And if a family by dint or heroic deprivation does get its children to college, what incentive is there afterward? Who wants to teach when the national salary is submarginal, beginning often below \$2,000 a year.

What is there to compel an eager young student to skimp and sacrifice to get his sheepskin, say in chemistry, and go to work in a Standard Oil laboratory? Many of us have met graduates who work at \$50 to \$75 a week after they and their families have spent between \$5,000 and \$10,000 for their education. And what about the thousands of Negro college graduates with superior skills who wait on tables in Pullman cars, or similar jobs? And what about the discrimination against Negroes, Jews and other minorities who try unsuccessfully to get into universities?

Many students are ready to sacrifice material gain if they could serve society. A primary incentive to learn through the ages was social: the more you learned the more you could advance your fellow-man. Hence men of learning were revered by the plain people.

But what do we see today? The Manpower Council report indicates the whole purpose of the inquiry is geared to "sell" (Continued on Page 14)



No Jobs for the Elder Citizens

What About Workers Over 45 Years?

LINCOLN, Ark.

What is wrong? Why don't newspapers tell the truth? Today the age limit is 45 years old. If a woman is past 35 jobs are hard to get—at 50 years old it is a crime to even ask for a job.

Now how does this government expect people past those ages to live and finish raising their families, with no salary at all coming in. They must eat. They must have housing. To ask for relief—oh boy, the red, red tape and the questions asked—85 percent are turned down. Yet to steal to eat—that's a crime. To get sick—or just die, "No money, no doctor."

Gov. Stratton comes out with a statement that no man over 45 years old will be hired, claiming men over that age are nitwitted. In other words all past and present U. S. Presidents must have been nitwits because they were over 45 years old.

We hear freedom talked on all sides, a free this and a free that. Just try to get something free. To start working for yourself you must have a license and a permit, you must keep books to show how much money you take in and how much you spend. If you improve your property you are confronted with an appraiser and your taxes go up. If you go to work for

someone else the government takes their deductions. Then on March 15 another deduction. Anything you buy on the market, clothing or an auto, there are tax deductions on these or any item you buy. Oh yes, it's a free nation—for politicians only.

I am just a dumb Arkansas man. Our wages here range from 50 cents to 75 cents an hour. If you get a dollar an hour, oh boy, you are a smart, smart man. I have to go away from home to work to get enough to live on, a month here and a month there, leaving my family behind. If I depended on making a living where I live, my family and I would starve to death.

I wonder if some of the billionaire bunch, like Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dulles and some more of Ike's appointments are around that 45-year-old age.

M. P.

Recalls Stuyvesant Was Anti-Semite

NEW YORK.

A month or so ago, in the weekend edition of "The Worker," David Platt wrote an article about places of historical interest in Manhattan. Among others, he mentioned the grave of Peter Stuyvesant, and a picture of him was included in the article. This made me mad, for did I not read in "Jews in American History" by Philip Foner

that "Stuyvesant petitioned the directors of the Dutch West India Company not to permit any of the Jewish nation . . . to infect and trouble the new colony to the detriment of your worship and the dissatisfaction of your worship's most affectionate subjects. Giving them liberty," he added, "we cannot refuse the Lutherans and the Papists." In other words, toleration of the Jews would bring toleration of all minorities.

I feel that anti-Semites (or other reactionaries) should not be mentioned as historical figures by a paper like "The Worker" unless the article tells the facts about their bigotry. "The Worker" should always give a clear historical perspective of the past as well as the present.

A Jewish Housewife.

Proud Reader of Daily Worker

BROOKLYN.

I was reading my Daily Worker (April 23) on the train, as I do every morning on my way to work. I didn't know who the young man was sitting next to me, but I do know he was reading the editorial page right along with me.

Every single item on that page drew the attention of the people not acquainted with the "Daily" at first hand, and commanded respect. Each headline

stimulated a desire to read further.

The editorials were simple, brief, and each contained one idea. In each case they pointed to who the enemy is and how he is working against the people's interests. Any honest, even though misled or confused worker, couldn't help but see the truth in them.

The article on the former Chiang general and Curley Flynn's column—with its heart-warming title—containing an excellent review of the McCarran Act, rounded out a fine editorial page.

Any reader of the Daily Worker can with pride take the paper into the homes of working people, spread it out, show them what's in it and invite them to become readers of it too.

E. D.

Why Is It?

1. Why is it that whenever the Newsreel in a motion picture shows Adrel Vishinsky speaking they never let the audience hear what he's saying?

2. Why is it that a comic like "Underwater Commandos" has the right to put out a lie like "the Reds are dropping germ warfare bombs on the west coast of California?"

3. Why is it that some kids in my class believe propaganda that the war in Korea was started when "the Russians started dropping bombs on Japan?"

4. Why is it that "Alibi Ike"

seems to be going toward war instead of all his promises of stopping the war, cutting taxes and so on?

"The Wasp" Age 13½ years.

Male Supremacy

NEW YORK.

I desire to remind the progressive movement of the necessity of a stronger and more militant fight against chauvinism (all kinds) and male supremacy.

Gazing about, it appears that we relaxed in the struggle against these two most potent germs of the ruling class.

B. J.

To Heck with The Snappers

Enclosed is a dollar for which please start a subscription for me. I'll send a little more next pay and the pay after.

It's getting clearer every day that the imperialists will kick the world to heck if they're not checked.

Desperately trying to avert real peace and social change, they will stop at nothing to destroy the people everywhere in the world.

The commercial press can't be trusted at all, not for tiniest accurate description of how the people are fighting the drive to war; I need The Worker now to get that picture. Some say it isn't politically safe or sensible to have it mailed to my house, but I'm just a bit tired of being safe and sensible.

—W.F.

'QUOTES' FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

'Fight McCarthyism with All We've Got'

(By Federated Press)

Creeping M'Carthyism

In a speech which received little attention from the daily press, Sen. Herbert Lehman warned that we must fight "creeping McCarthyism." Release of the testimony on the hearing of editor James Wechsler of the New York Post before McCarthy's inquisitors reveals how right Sen. Lehman was in making that statement. . . . We must do more than comment on McCarthy. We must fight it with everything we've got. We must fight to win, for unless we do, McCarthy will triumph and we will have lost our heritage of freedom and our moral sense. We will have left only the craven right to conform to the most unscrupulous and dangerous political demagoguery in our history.

ROCHESTER LABOR NEWS

Was Eisenhower Sincere?

Last Sept. 28 Gen. Eisenhower said in Frederick, Md.: "The loyal, efficient federal employe, no matter where he is working, has nothing to fear from me. . . . And on Oct. 30 in a statement to the Washington Post, Eisenhower said: "There will be no discriminate firings of civilian employes." It is a little hard to reconcile those campaign promises with the current wave of firings of career civil service employes in nonpolitical jobs. Among those who have been, or are being, discharged, are such eminent and veteran government workers as the director of the National Bureau of Standards, the director of the Bureau of Land Management, the director of the Fish & Wildlife Service, the veteran administrator of Social Security, Arthur Altmeyer, the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, and the director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. All of these gentlemen

held nonpolitical posts requiring wide background, expert knowledge and intelligent administration.

AFL NEWS-REPORTER

On The Beam

Churchill is no savior of the working people by any means. He was one of the initiators of the anti-Communist cold war and the inventor of the phrase "iron curtain." But he is a master diplomat who can read the handwriting on the wall as well as anyone else. He is just too right. The killing in Korea should stop now—there are no good grounds for it to continue, except for those who make a profit out of war.

ILWU DISPATCH

We All Lost On Giveaway

Each man, woman and child in 45 states lost assets worth at least \$500 May 5 as the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 56-35, agreed in their name to surrender federal ownership of the nation's offshore oil and natural gas resources. The vote came as the climax to a 16-year fight during which the Supreme Court three times affirmed federal ownership of the natural resources and President Truman twice vetoed measures to give it away. . . . Passage of the oil measure spurred hopes of other special interest groups that they may soon be able to lay their hands on the billions of dollars worth of other natural resources—timber and grazing lands, oil shale, water power, coal lands and natural gas—owned by the federal government. The Unionists (UFWA Local 9)

Fredness Here To Earn Less

Remember that widely distributed corporate slogan which warned that "to earn more you must produce more." It wasn't

so long ago that business groups bought advertising to warn of "socialism" if workers sought a wage increase without a corresponding increase in production. The idea had a sensible sound until labor organizations began to prove, through research and Labor Bureau statistics, that worker productivity had far outdistanced wage increases. . . . Now the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers is leading the corporate community in a new warning that: to increase workers' pay because they produce more would be bad for the country. . . . Perhaps a more truthful advertising slogan for the NAM followers would have been: "You produce more so we can profit more, but that doesn't include any workers who make that production possible."

THE RAILWAY CLERK

Generation of Peace

Questioning "why should anyone be frightened of having a try" at an East-West understanding, Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill called for high-level conferences of the big powers. . . . Recent Gallup polls revealed that 78 percent of the people of the U. S. favor conferences between Eisenhower, Churchill and Malenkov of Russia, and 84 percent favor negotiations for a Korean peace settlement. Only 12 percent favor "continue the fighting" as a means of gaining a Korean peace settlement and only 4 percent had no opinion. Certainly the American people would seem to agree with Churchill.

TRAINMAN NEWS

Unfair To Youth

Here's an Associated Press dispatch from Fort Worth, Tex.: "John A. Lenderman, 14, a pinsetter in a bowling alley, died after being struck on the head by a bowling ball." Right here in Illinois, there's a bill in the legislature that would change

the state's child law to allow youngsters under 16 to work as pinsetters. Bowling may be fine sport, but the hazards and the hours don't provide the best environment for teen-agers. Let's not weaken child labor laws just to gratify proprietors of bowling alleys.

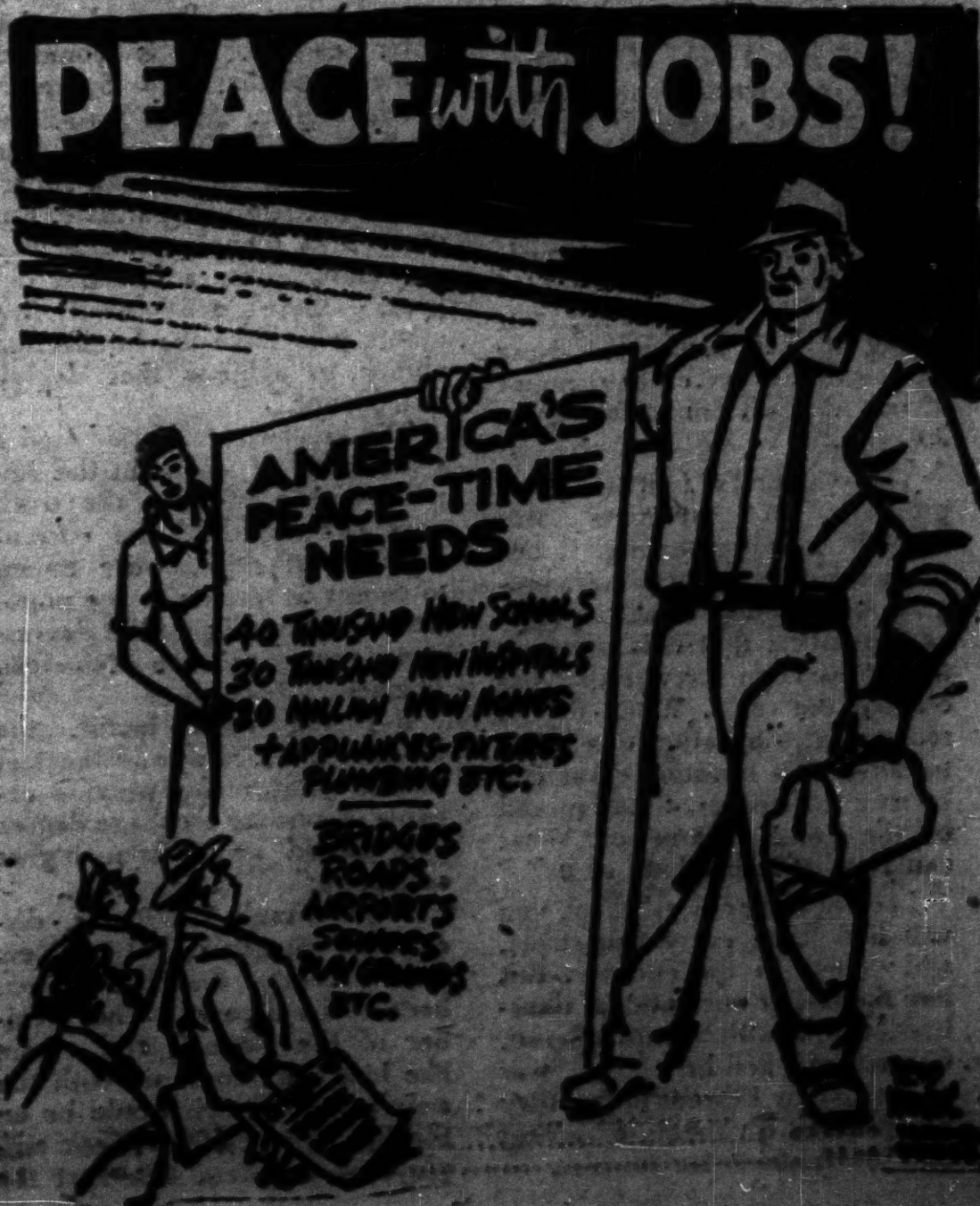
FEDERATION NEWS

Labor Unity

Earlier this month the CIO and AFL resumed their discussions looking toward a united labor movement in America. Their discussions as the two groups jointly announced—were undertaken "in good faith to try

to achieve labor unity." And there was agreement on both sides "to explore all the matters involved on their merits." Progress toward labor unity should be applauded and we hope that the current discussions will be fruitful. But, despite the fact that serious problems will arise as a result, all the matters involved indeed must be explored "on their merits." For there are certain practices of AFL affiliates which cannot be tolerated by either the AFL or a united labor organization. Saying this doesn't involve insisting on conditions prior to unity.

Furniture Workers Press.



Inside Free Viet-Nam

(Continued from Page 1)
gin to move. The same is true of the long files of men and women, each with their tiny kerosene lamps or bamboo flares, carrying packs of rice and munitions on the bamboo poles which bounce on their shoulders. I have seen such files of people marching by the thousands after midnight, singing and marching in the night. By 9 p.m. the villagers take up their pickaxes and their reed baskets, and they go out to repair the roads which have been bombed in the late afternoon. Until one in the morning under their bamboo flares these tiny people work to carve new roads into the shoulders of enormous mountains.

MANY OFFICIALS of President Ho Chi Minh's government, especially if they travel long distances, also move by night, sometimes on horse but mainly on foot. Only in this forest region called the Viet Bac where the mountains fold into each other and the semi-jungle shields the valleys and plateaus is travel by day permitted. Even so, when crossing an open field, the rule is to put on speed. One morning my companions criticized my wearing a white shirt, for we had to travel several hours in open country.

Here in this sheltered area, in the same kind of huts as this one, I have spoken with the leaders of the Front Lien Viet, which is the National Front composed of the organizations of youth, women and religious bodies. It is the Front Lien Viet which unites all the patriots of Viet-Nam.

Its chairman is a remarkable 73-year-old sailor, Ton Duc Thang, who spent 18 and a half years on the island prison of Poulo Condor where 5,000 political prisoners were confined in the '30s but only 1,500 were still living when the Revolution of August, 1945 freed them.

HERE ALSO I was able to interview Democrats and Socialists, Catholic and Buddhist priests who support the Resistance. There were leaders who had come out of the Hanoi delta under the muzzle of French guns; and young cadres who had walked four or five months from the villages of the Saigon delta to report to their chiefs.

Here also was the 62-year-old grandmother, one Vo Thi Hang, who has given three of her seven children to the struggle. She walks

about this countryside telling the story of her martyred daughter, the national heroine, Bui Thi Cuc, whom the French soldiers tied to a stake, hacking off her breasts and each of her limbs while she shouted: "Long Live President Ho Chi Minh." . . . In English, the word "Cuc" means "Chrysanthemum."

One whole afternoon was spent with commander in chief of the Peoples Army, the 41-year-old General Vo Nguyen Giap who explained Viet-Nam's military victories over the past three years in front of the wall-sized maps in his bamboo headquarters. General Giap had been charged with forming the first anti-Japanese armed units in 1940-41. He led the people's liberation armies into Hanoi in August, 1945 from which they were forced out into these mountains again 18 months later.

ON THE EVE of the Revolution, Giap recalled: "We had 17 different makes of rifles; I made the inventory myself," he chuckled. Today, he commands an army of many divisions, equipped with modern weapons, and inspired by the fierce morale of what is for them the holy cause of their country's liberation. Most of those weapons they have taken from the French and what the United States has been shipping to the French. "We have the initiative," said Giap "and we are growing. The French Expeditionary Corps knows it is fighting a losing war."

Then we crossed big rivers, on handpoled barges and over dozens of smaller streams (since all bridges are destroyed) to visit a "factory in the forest," where Viet-Nam's new working-class is growing. At one place, 500 workers in a series of bamboo workshops scattered over at least a square mile of mountain and plateaus are producing 3,000 hand grenades a day.

Not far away, we visited a battalion of the 308th division of the Peoples Army. This was just after its maneuvers. Tough young lads were at ease in the forests, proud to show us their French-made 80 and 60 mm mortars and their American carbines. In the battles of Nghia-lo last autumn, they had completely exchanged their old weapons for new ones, and the 500 lads of this battalion had taken 500 prisoners of war.

AFTER a long night's journey by truck, I have slept all morning on the wooden boards which are the beds of the mountain peasants

and questioned them during the hot afternoons about crops and taxes. The campaign to implement the government's policy of reducing rents and interest and increase production by a more intensive, economical use of the land is the major campaign for all Viet-Nam in the year 1953.

Another afternoon, at a school of cadres, I talked with a dozen lawyers, artists, doctors, railway engineers, among them the former private secretary to Bao Dai, the French puppet Emperor. These men and women told the stories of their lives. They told why they had left the relative comforts of the delta cities to come to these malaria-ridden highlands, and join with the sons of peasants and artisans in the Resistance.

"I have been rejuvenated here," said Pham Khac Hoc, the emperor's former aide. "It's a new horizon for me. It has been a choice of life or death of the future or the past, and I have chosen the future."

JUST an hour ago, Truong Chinh, the dynamic general secretary of the Lao Dong Party, or the "Working People's Party" which succeeded the Communist Party of Indo-China, left our hut. We had spent the whole morning in talk and then took lunch. And there was more talk after the mid-day nap without which it's hard to keep going in this climate. "Whatever you write," he advised me in his final embrace a la française, "don't be too optimistic. You have seen for yourself what we are, and what we have done. But we have a long, hard struggle ahead."

The highest points of my voyage, however, were the two evenings in the company of 63-year-old Ho Chi Minh. He is the legendary President Ho—a man who wandered all over the world, the heart and soul of his peoples fight for freedom; he was in and around Viet Nam at the risk of his life many times and from 1940-41 he has led the struggle on the spot, personally. He is a handsome man with a high forehead, grey hair, a black mustache, a greying wisp of a beard, and deep smiling eyes. He speaks English well among a perfect command of four other languages. That first evening we talked in the company of the vice premier, Pham Van Dong, a man of 46 with deepset eyes which saw six years on Poulo Condor; he is the man who led the Vietnamese delegation to Fountai-

neblau in the spring and summer of 1946 and has since been one of President Ho's closest associates.

THE SECOND MEETING was at dinner, just prior to the funeral ceremonies for Joseph Stalin. Try to visualize this scene in the heart of the forest: the candleabra made of bamboo illuminate the black-draped portrait of the Soviet leader in front of which are greenleafed wreaths of white and violet flowers; the wreaths had been carried through the wooded paths from far and wide by silent young barefooted lads.

The 300 cadres as well as all the government leaders stand silently, as President Ho speaks briefly. He hails the greatness, the universal significance of Stalin's leadership, and he leads the whole audience in a solemn oath. Each right hand rises high over the shoulder and each voice repeats hoarsely the pledge of solidarity with the worldwide fight for peace and the liberation of all peoples. Group by group, the government leaders rise from their rude benches to bow three times before the portrait of the Soviet leader as the burning incense perfumes the heavy night air of the jungle and two violins play softly. . . .

During my visit here, another American came to Indo-China. He is General Mark Clark who flew into Saigon from his Tokyo headquarters. And he was reported as saying on March 26 that it was a hard war: "The enemy is in front of you and also behind you. . . ."

Enemy of whom? No Vietnamese man or woman ever harmed an American worker of the Connecticut valley, or an American farmer in Michigan, or a businessman of California, or a Negro sharecropper of Alabama.

THESE GENTLE PEOPLE, these hard-working peasants, these quiet determined lads in uniform and these proud, grey-bearded elders—what did they ever do to us? Most of us have never seen a Vietnamese in our lives. Why should American arms and munitions and planes and napalm be tearing their fields apart, burning their straw huts, killing and maiming them, and hindering them from achieving their independence, their dream and goal for 85 years?

It was the late Franklin D. Roosevelt who said to columnist Marquis Childs in 1945 that "the French have governed that colony very badly. For every dollar they put in, they took ten dollars out. . . . Why should American dollars, taken from our taxpayers, go to pay a third of the cost of this war. . . on which France is spending a billion and a half a year, and has already spent more than the total received under the Marshall Plan? Why should the American peo-

ple be a party to this "dirty war," as it is called in France: simply because American generals and businessmen are trying to buy both the French and their Vietnamese puppets to keep them all fighting, just as the French generals and businessmen have bought the Foreign Legion and all the riff-raff of fascist Europe and sent North African soldiers as well as the sons of France to fight and die for seven years in a futile, exhausting war which has reduced France itself to a colony. . . .

I CAME HERE to Free Viet-Nam not only because it hadn't been done by an American newspaperman before. I came to study this other war in Asia in which—like the terrible disaster of Korea—our people were never consulted and in which no interest of the American people is at stake. If General Mark Clark could come here—he is the latest of the comers and goers, the businessmen, the experts, the discredited ambassadors, the unsuccessful presidential candidates—someone who represents "the other America" had to come and tell this story as it looks from the angle of the Vietnamese people itself.

I came also because France is a people and a civilization that means a very great deal to me. Our destinies have been tangled with those of the people of France and it will take much suffering and action to disentangle them. Years ago, in the times of a pioneer America and a revolutionary France, Tom Paine once said that "every American has two countries—his own, and France." This war in Viet-Nam lies at the core of France's postwar tragedies. To understand France it was necessary to understand Viet-Nam.

I do not pretend that my own sympathies are anything but friendly to these people; fighting for their independence against a double-barreled assault by alien forces—French and American—who have no business there. But I have tried to put down what I saw and learned. The reader can see for himself before we reach the point of drawing the conclusions are necessary if America shall make the right decisions in these next crucial months. Must the tragedy of Korea be continued and repeated in Viet-Nam? Can we not have peace in Viet-Nam, and on what basis?

Read the next article in this series in Monday's Daily Worker.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention

LEADERS TRY TO PLAY BALL WITH GOP BUT CAN'T IGNORE UNION PAST

(Continued from Page 2)
November, 1954, when the next Congress is elected. I think we and our friends must support the President of the United States and the State Department in the coming months."

To this he added an attack on both Churchill and Attlee for favoring top-level big power negotiations, and added "I hope you will stand by President Eisenhower" in his disagreement with Churchill.

DUBINSKY associated himself completely with Berle's speech and advised the delegates to do the same. But on the following day Dubinsky was equally enthusiastic for a speech delivered by Alex

Rose, vice-chairman of the LP who said:

"The American people . . . are today suffering from a mass delusion that we have a 'middle of the road' government in Washington. The sad truth, my friends, is that we are rapidly and efficiently being sold down the river to the worst wave of reaction since the days of Hoover."

And further said Rose:

"Let us not be fooled. Let us not mistake shadows for substance. In the Republican administration of Eisenhower we face the greatest threat of organized reaction in several generations—masked though it be by the charm and graciousness of President Eisenhower."

The Dubinsky forces are in a

dilemma:—on the one hand, the continuance of anti-Soviet cold-war tenseness is their PRIMARY desire, and for which they want to give Eisenhower full support. On the other is the rising tide of labor opposition to the Eisenhower regime, mainly because of its domestic steps, but also because of the already apparent betrayal of its promises to bring peace.

BUT PERHAPS the contradiction that is clearest to the members in the shops, was shown on the economics of the union. If the health of a union were judged by its treasury, the amount of real estate it owns, then unquestionably the ILGWU would be second to none. A financial report, neatly printed with numerous interesting tables and census figures, was Dubinsky's No. 1 "pride," as he said. He arranged a special press conference in a move—quite successfully—to put the union in all the newspapers of the country on the basis of its great riches. The report showed total assets in the general office and the local organizations of \$52,845,000.

It also showed the total of benefit funds to which the employers paid in amounting to \$113,250,000. The union was also pictured as a very generous rich philanthropist, with a total of \$5,061,000 donated for various "worthy humanitarian causes" in the past three years. The full-time paid officers and staff of the union grew to the tremendous number of 1,601.

A TABLE of per capita income, since 1933—a rise from 1947 to 1952 of from \$2,767,801 to \$3,980,176. Money talks with Dubinsky and he talked with relish as he cited the steadily rising curve.

But there is another set of figures, buried in his own reports to recent conventions which show a different picture. They are on the earnings of the workers. And how do workers measure a union if not by the earnings that show up in their envelopes?

Since 1947, when, according to even the government's index the cost of living rose nearly 50 percent, the hourly earnings of some

garment workers have even fallen. Here are the figures on hourly earnings taken from Dubinsky's own printed reports to conventions since 1946:

	Cloaks	Dresses
1947	\$2.13	\$1.35
1948	2.02	1.40
1949	1.94	1.37
1950	1.90	1.38
1951	1.94	1.44
1952	1.94	1.45

The dress and cloak and suit workers, it must be remembered are in seasonal industries and few of them get more than six full months of work a year.

An ILGWU convention is just lavish windowdressing arranged more for newsmen and photographers than to legislate for the workers. ONLY THREE DELEGATES TOOK THE FLOOR!

To add insult to injury, one afternoon of the convention featured the introduction by Dubinsky of a score of heads of players' associations who lined up on the platform "penn."

"This sure looks like class collaboration day," said Dubinsky as the employers stepped up.

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YOUR PROBLEMS... AND MINE...

Children Should be Free To Challenge and Question

By JEAN JOSEPHS

AHEAD OF US on the street today was a young couple with a little boy, about 3. He lagged behind to look at a hardware store window, fascinated. They walked on with set faces, determined not to be stopped. He called, "Daddy, come see!" and continued looking. Finally the young father walked grimly back to the store window, gave his son a few hard whacks, yanked him by the arm and led him along, wailing, as they continued their walk.

Do you know that cowed, docile look on the faces of some children—the look that says, Be good, keep out of trouble, do what you're told, take whatever is thrown at you, don't complain, don't question, don't rebel, this is life. Such is the outcome that capitalism would like to instill in our children. It would make a nation of "loyal workers" and willing cannon-fodder. Give them their release in wild cowboy movies and comics, television depicting blood-curling violence, but for everyday life keep them "good", keep them cowed and docile—their not to reason why. I've seen a kind of hopeless expression settle on the face of a five-year-old girl, brought up under strict repressive influence, when she began to stop asking questions, stop expecting reasonable answers, began to silence the natural, eager self-assertion drive to find out what makes things work and why, to insist, and sometimes to defy. It's a sad thing to see, though it may be "convenient" for the parents, and it happens to so many children as they grow up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently reported on the speech of a noted authority on juvenile delinquency who stated that the "good" children "seemed to have had much of the fight squeezed out of them", while the delinquent ones "at least reacted vigorously against the restraints of their environment," and therefore that non-delinquent children were less healthy mentally and less useful to society because they made submissive followers.

Like an earlier report in the Times that the spirit of free inquiry is dead in American colleges, this is an important admission, let slip by the ruling class, that all is not well with the human product of a society based on war and oppression. What happens to the children reared in an environment which preaches "Love thy neighbor" and practices the opposite? Either they learn to be "good", trying to practice these principles in their personal lives and shutting their eyes to the dishonesty, injustice and corruption all around them, or they learn to be "bad," practicing on a personal level the realistic principle of "getting the best of the next guy" upon which capitalism is based.

Neither way of growing up can be healthy, from a social or individual point of view, and neither alternative is what we want for our children.

Only those young people who are free to question and to challenge what they see about them, who have been brought up from early childhood with honesty and lack of fear, can keep their balance in this dog-eat-dog society, while working constructively to change it.

WHAT ARE the practical implications of all this in bringing up our children? We emphasized

before that every child needs a firm framework—minimum routines and limits, and parents who insist upon them. But within and without that framework, every child needs to be encouraged to question and inquire, to expect and insist upon reasonable answers and honest explanations to his recurrent "whys". He needs opportunities, from infancy on, to experiment, to explore, to take things apart, to adventure, to challenge authority, to disagree with his parents and other adults. This is the priceless right of youth. If we stifle it, we get the cowed and submissive "non-delinquents" on the one hand, or the sullen, cynical, and frequently furtive delinquents on the other.

It is our job to cherish and protect our children's basic belief in themselves and their right to question whatever they don't understand or don't approve of—against all the onslaughts of capitalist repression. This is particularly important for Negro children, who have the heaviest load of repression to meet, and



—Drawing by Lydia Gibson Minor

so many more hazards involved in challenging it.

IN HER beautiful pamphlet, "This Is My Husband" Esther Jackson writes of certain factors which helped "the children of the family retain their natural self-confidence when they began—at an early age—to come up against the soul-crushing proscriptions which confront all Negro children growing up in Jim Crow America." It is this natural self-confidence which we must nurture in our children—we, who believe in human values, who know that common ordinary people can achieve a life of peace, plenty and equality by working together for it.

We can help our children to find these values by encouraging them to think for themselves and stand up for their rights when they are very young. Of course, this isn't easy today, and many problems arise which need to be worked out in terms of the individual situation; we would like to hear about some of these from our readers, also some of the solutions you have found.

Women Packinghouse Workers Meet

Conference sponsored by union declares war on wage differentials based on sex

CHICAGO

By PAT RICHARDS

IMPROVED working conditions, elimination of remaining wage differentials based on sex, equal opportunity with men for promotion to higher-paying jobs, were among major goals for women workers charted at a two-day Conference on Women's Activities held here recently by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO.

Two hundred delegates from local unions across the country, one fourth of them men, attended the meeting, first of its kind in the union's history. From their discussion in panels on wages, union participation, and discrimination came agreement on special demands for women to be included in coming negotiations with the major packing companies.

INCLUDED among these were:

- A complete safety program involving extended maternity leave, re-engineering of jobs to cut out lifting weights over 15 pounds, and periodic medical examinations;
- A thorough revaluation of all female jobs to wipe out improper classifications and open up more skilled jobs;
- Enforcement of existing contract provisions banning discrimination in hiring, with special attention to the opening of more job opportunities for Negro, Mexican and Indian women.

A PANEL DISCUSSION on the home and child care problems of women workers brought forth proposals that the International Union give active support to "federal legislation establishing child-care centers, tax deductions for baby-sitter expenses, removal of luxury taxes on cosmetics, purses, etc.—all necessities for working women."

Recognizing that attitudes of men toward women union members have discouraged the latter from playing a more active role in union affairs, the conference made a dramatic appeal for elimination of these attitudes of supremacy by the men.

"Women can understand why

their brother workers act this way," the panel on union participation reported. "We understand men's fear: of job loss, of competition, of losing some status. But we understand further the source of their fears—the profit motive of the bosses. As long as they can pit working man against working woman, they can reap their billions of extra profits. . . . Men, too must learn to understand. . . . Only a united effort can produce a strong union. . . ."

A PROGRAM to overcome this problem adopted by the delegates urged arrangement of time of union meetings to enable women to participate; allotment of time at each meeting for discussion of women's problems; inclusion of women in all union policy-making committees, placing of Negro and Mexican women on the union staff, and special educational steps "to expose the profiteering motive behind discrimination against women by the packers and its effect on men and on the union as a whole."

Packinghouse Union officials, who participated fully in the meeting, noted that it had revealed a new reservoir of forceful union leadership in the names of women heretofore unknown on a national scale. Among women who presided over sessions of the gathering were Mrs. Howard McDermott of the Hormel plant in Austin, Minnesota, Mrs. Geraldine Jarrett, from the Cudahy local in Omaha, Nebraska, Mrs. Marian Simmons, from Kansas City, Kansas, and Edith Wells, president of the Wilson local in Omaha, one of the few women to hold such office in the industry.

SUPPORT of the meeting from women packinghouse workers not yet organized by the CIO came in a stirring message brought by a delegate representing women in the Swift & Co. plants in Kansas City, now affiliated with the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers. "Our fight is the same, no matter which union we belong

to," she declared. "We stand with you in our common goal of a better life for working women."

A wage and contract conference of the union, scheduled

to follow the women's meeting, was expected to incorporate its proposals in a national program to be adopted in preparation for new wage discussions with the packers this month.



FAR INTO THE NIGHT—This early drawing showing how entire families were forced to work from sunup far into the night is reproduced from picture story of women's role in American history. Published by United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers for its recent National Conference on Problems of Working Women, copies are on sale at 10 cents each, \$5 per 100, at UE, 11 E. 51st Street, New York 22, N. Y.

When Shall My Work Be Done?

Think you
because the sweat has been wiped away
and now I lay me down to sleep
... that my work is done?

Not
till the last pain-tear
has dried on the last human cheek
... is my work done.

—J.L.G.

D. of J. Fears New Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)
an astounding piece of hypocrisy.

FOR IT IS AN actual fact that the documents in the handwriting of David Greenglass, the government's chief witness against the Rosenbergs, were frantically sought by the FBI during the last week of April this year. This was reported by Greenglass' lawyer, O. John Rogge to the New York Times (April 26).

These documents cannot be questioned as to authenticity. They conclusively prove that Greenglass lied in a basic way.

He did not implicate either Ethel or Julius Rosenberg in his original handwritten statement summing up his evidence to his lawyer. Only ten months later, at the trial, did he bring in Ethel at all, and only then did he add to his original statement the crucial identification of Julius as the one who allegedly "sent Harry Gold" to see him.

To claim that this document is not credible new evidence, and to urge a speedy execution before the country or the courts can get to know about them argues a fear that the truth about this case will come out before the Rosenbergs can be killed in the electric chair.

IN A BITTER and impassioned statement the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case denounced the Justice Department's eagerness for the execution in the following terms:

"By its unprecedented intervention against a stay of execution for the Rosenbergs, the Attorney General's Office has shown that it wishes to block off the submission of newly-discovered evidence of David Greenglass' perjury to the courts. This is tragically consistent with its two-year attempt to keep the courts from viewing the facts in the Rosenberg Case.

"The Attorney General's Office must be reminded that it exists to protect the innocent as well as to prosecute the guilty.

"Last March, the U. S. Court of Appeals found cause to call 'reprehensible' the fraudulent claims of the Rosenberg prosecutor. His fraud consisted of announcing that the Attorney General's Office was about to bring William Perl to trial and that corroboration of the Rosenbergs' alleged crime would result. This was done virtually on the eve of a jury decision in the Rosenberg Case and it was this act which the Appeals Court characterized so sharply.

"LAST WEEK on the eve of

a Supreme Court decision, the Attorney General's Office repeated this same act, utterly ignoring the Court's admonition. Not one word of corroboration of the Rosenbergs' guilt was offered in evidence at the Perl trial. But when the trial was over, the prosecutor revived the hoax which the Appeals Court had found unworthy, and said that at some later date such corroboration would be forthcoming.

"Such tactics can only undermine confidence in the courts as well as in the Attorney General's Office.

"The Attorney General's Office should welcome the submission of new evidence of perjury to the courts, so that it can be evaluated in the interests of truth and fairness. Rather than play the role of anxious executioner, the Attorney General's Office should leave no stone unturned to get at the truth, particularly when the lives of two persons are at stake."

Mass Rally on June 7 Will Defend IWO

Thousands of outraged policyholders of the International Workers Order will crowd the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., the evening June 7 to protest the N. Y. courts' decision to liquidate the nationally-known, popular fraternal organization.

The Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit will fly to New York to be a main speaker.

Prominent speakers from the labor movement will also address the meeting.

Court Hears Plea for Freeing Mrs. Hyndman

CHICAGO.—Freedom for Katherine Hyndman hung in the balance here this week following a plea in the Circuit Court of Appeals for bail in the case of the Gary leader, Mrs. Hyndman has been imprisoned without bail for seven months under provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Chicagoans hoped for a ruling from the three-judge court which would overrule a lower court's decision upholding her imprisonment, and score a victory in the nation-wide fight against this concentration camp practice.

THE Youngstown Sheet and Tube local of the CIO United Steelworkers is expected to take action at a membership meeting on the report of an official observer at the court hearing. The 7,000-member local has previously acted to urge both the U. S. Attorney General and another federal court to restore Mrs. Hyndman's right to bail.

Meanwhile, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, active in her defense, indicated that mass action in her behalf would continue. Telling of recent delegations to immigration authorities in Detroit and Hammond, Ind., the Committee urged letters and telegrams to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. in Washington, D. C. demanding that he order Mrs. Hyndman released on bail.



KATHERINE HYNDMAN

The Committee added that funds to continue Mrs. Hyndman's defense were needed, and appealed that money be sent to its office 431 South Dearborn St., room 325, Chicago 5, Ill.

CORRECTION

In the May 24 issue of The Worker, in an article on the Communist Party appeal for defense funds, the address to which contributions should be sent was given incorrectly. The right address is Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, 268 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N.Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Clearing out balance of imported cottons to make room for — May 30, when I will display 100 pieces of coatings; each piece large enough for one coat; from Scotland - India - England. These were the samples used by importers showing 1954 line to manufacturers in the U.S. making coats selling from \$295 up. - I bought these sample cuts cheap and I'm going to sell them CHEAP. It will pay you indeed to make your purchase now for next winter. Come early—benefit from the best selection

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The Guardian

(Continued from Page 6)

it. . . Well, that's the way it happened. These immigration men came in with a warrant. They gave Cedric about 15 minutes to phone his lawyers and then they took him to Ellis Island."

The warrant, issued under the McCarran-Walter Act, calls for his deportation to England, where he was born.

As the immigration officers marched Belfrage through the large editorial room, men and women editorial workers, Negro and white, clapped their hands, banged on their desks. It was an odd sort of demonstration, but with it the staff expressed their protest against this arrest and their respect for their colleague. Belfrage understood. He walked out between his captors, erect, smoking his pipe, and with a sort of good-bye—I'll-see-you-later smile for the staff.

"THE ARREST of Belfrage is part of a drive not only against the National Guardian but against all the opposition press in the nation," McManus and Aronson said in a statement issued to the press. "It follows an attack by Sen. McCarthy on the editor of the N. Y. Post, James Wechsler, and a proposed witchhunt in the New York press in general. Unless this drive is halted now no newspaper will be safe and the First Amendment to the Constitution will be a mockery."

So far, the American commercial press has not accepted the challenge. The fight for bail for Cedric Belfrage, so that he might not be confined to Ellis Island while the legal aspects of his case are being tried, had to be undertaken with no support and little publicity from the press.

But if the commercial press failed, the same cannot be said for Guardian readers.

"I've just come back from Detroit," McManus said. "I met with 200 Guardian readers there and with similar groups in Flint, Mich., and Syracuse, N. Y. With this arrest and the grilling, the McCarthyite crowd is trying to scare our readers. But my experience indicates they have not done that. Our readers have responded wonderfully. They are sending up letters, subs and cash donations."

Classified Ads

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BEAUTIFUL LARGE room for girl. 145 E. 31 St., Apt. 4A. Call all week. MU 9-8263.

LARGE sunny room, reasonable rent, elevator apt. Manhattan. For mother and child or someone who will care for my child by day in exchange for rent. Box 300, The Worker.

PRIVATE entrance to sunny room, Village apt. 311 week. Call WA 9-4486.

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Red Tinsley Says

Brain Waves

TO THE LIST of shortages in strategic materials available to the National Administration you can now add brains.

The grim story appeared in the New York Times.

PRESIDENT GETS PROGRAM TO END NATION'S DEARTH OF 'BRAIN POWER'

"WASHINGTON, May 18.—The shortage of 'brain power,' with its weakening effect on national welfare and security, was brought to President Eisenhower's attention today by the National Manpower Council. The Council submitted a 14-point program for easing the problem and keeping a continual watch over it."

This happens to be an outrageous insult to America and Americans. We have no shortage of 'brain power'

at all. We have a shortage of people who are willing to put their brains at the service of General Motors and the other corporations now running the government.

But the President and his Manpower Council are kidding the people. They don't want brains. In fact, they're scared stiff of brains. Men and women have been subpoenaed on the mere suspicion of having brains. The Jenner Committee is dedicated to hunting out any evidence of brains in the National Administration left over from the days of F.D.R. The only trust to be really prosecuted under the Anti-Trust Laws is the old Roosevelt Brain Trust, or whatever is left of it by now.

It's easy to prove that Eisenhower and his Manpower Council don't really mean it. Not long ago James Conant was proposed as the new High Commissioner for Western Germany. Immediately, Congress raised the alarm. Conant was no good for the job. Why? Because he read books. He was a man with brains. What use was a man with brains in such

an important job?

Conant managed to get the post despite this handicap. And since he has been on the job, and we have had a good look at Washington policy in Western Germany, we can conclude that Congress was unnecessarily worried. Their fears that Conant has brains appear to be more groundless with each passing day. He may have read a lot of books, but it's too bad he didn't understand them.

There's a grimmer aspect to this plea of the Manpower Council for brains. Is the Council trying to finger people for McCarthy? Eisenhower knows very well that his friend McCarthy won't stand for any brains around Washington (or any place else). And what's good enough for McCarthy is good enough for Eisenhower! Why, I even know people who act stupid to avoid getting a subpoena when one of those congressional investigating committees comes to town.

I know lots of people with brains, but the Manpower Council shouldn't bother asking me for their names. I won't tell them.

The Memorial Day Massacre

(Continued from Page 7)

thought it marked the end of a struggle.

The "Little Steel" strike had only been on four days—but already there had been company violence at Youngstown and Massillon, Ohio, and here in South Chicago.

It was as though the Steel Trust had suddenly grown remorseful that U. S. Steel, "Big Steel," had signed with the union. And now "Little Steel"—Republic, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Inland—was charged with the task of wrecking the new organization of steel workers.

The workers of "Little Steel" had found themselves fighting a ruthless union-hater named Tom Cirdler, head of Republic Steel.

And they already had some inkling of what was later to be disclosed in the reports of the Congressional LaFollette Committee, namely:

"Republic Steel has a uniformed police force of nearly 400 men, whom it has equipped not only with revolvers, rifles and shotguns, but also with more tear and sickening gas and gas equipment than has been purchased by any other corporation, or by any law-enforcement body, local, state or federal, in the country. . . ."

THE REPUBLIC strikers knew that the Chicago police, legions of them quartered in the Republic plant, were intoxicated with hatred for the union.

And yet, none of us were prepared for the events of that lazy holiday afternoon. It was the kind of day you go to a ballgame, not a strike meeting. But there we were, to listen to a few speeches, then to picket briefly before the plant gates.

We cut across the prairie, an uneven line with a flagbearer in front. It was a blithe group, singing. Ahead were some cops and a few bushes.

Not visible was the compressed hatred in the hearts of brutalized police, the greed and the cunning of giant steel companies, the arrogance of Tom Cirdler who would see his workers in Hell before he'd deal with them.

The first shots and first gas bombs from the police ranks stunned and then turned the crowd. As they fled, so the volley of gunfire mounted.

The prairie was suddenly a battlefield strewn with the dead and the dying, the agonized and the silent.

Ten had been killed, seven shot in the back. Somehow, we were even more angered at the time by the brutalities of the police against others—the man whose eye had been gouged out with a club as he lay wounded on the ground, the woman whose bloody head was battered soft by the incessant blows of a police club.

ACROSS the "Little Steel" town—Bethlehem, Canton, Indiana Harbor, Niles, Brier Hill—the effect of "The Massacre" out

deep. There was brooding anger and despair.

It looked like Cirdler had won—and he had, but not for long. It was five years before he signed. He had gained five years—with ten dead.

Steelworkers who remember or have been told about Memorial Day 1937 know that they are dealing with corporations that do that kind of bookkeeping—profits vs. lives.

They know it from the speed-up and the shop "accidents" and the broken and twisted and burned-out bodies of those in the mills.

I talked with a Republic steelworker about the Memorial Day Massacre. "You know," he said, "it seems that every year the men talk about it more, get sore about it more."

The best union men in steel are those who know they are dealing today with companies with whom Memorial Day 1937 was something that comes naturally.

Brainpower

(Continued from Page 9)

war," which they figure 'may some day become hot war.

AND THAT is precisely where the fourteen proposals will fail. Yes, the Council says piously, "maintain a continuous, large flow of students through our colleges and universities," "expand the opportunities for capable young persons to secure a higher education." But, the Council says, the army must get you after you graduate. The newspapers a year or so ago were full of stories about students who lost their zeal to continue because the brasshats would soon get them. "Why study," they asked, "if we must soon die."

And what about the fifty billions of the taxpayers' money that go to war purposes? How many new millions of students, new colleges, new schools, new teachers, those dollars could create! How many new schools a single battleship could make! How many youngsters with brainpower that could have made scientists lie under the earth of Korea?

AND FINALLY, but not least, what incentive is there to learn, to challenge the old ways, when every man or woman who dares to travel the road their minds take them land before some body of inquisitors. The academic climate has become stifling, and McCarthyism hangs like a deadly atom fog over faculties and schoolrooms.

No, the spokesmen for capitalism cannot solve this critical shortage of "brainpower."

The people of our country must win peace to achieve the pre-conditions for a solution. The billions that go to blow the brains out of the world can go to the development of those brains into the scientists, doctors, teachers, writers, artists that we need.

We can never forget that those who robbed the nation of its oil and coal and forests and grain, would steal its mind as well.

Science Fiction

(Continued from Page 9)

ed or put to work for the invaders.

WITH THE FREE play of imagination goes liberal doses of advocacy of preventive wars, racism, contempt for different cultures and peoples, and constant ridicule of workers as mindless robots. Occasionally, a thoughtful author in this medium works out a tale of what he considers social progress. Almost invariably this day-dream is in the nature of a fascist state with the superman intellectual dominating the docile workers.

Readers of science fiction were not surprised at the notorious Colliers' issue devoted to an imaginary atomic destruction of the Soviet Union. They have been conditioned by this atombomb for years. Thus, the first story in a leading anthology of these stories "The Best of Science Fiction" is one called "Solution Unsatisfactory" by a writer named Anson MacDonald. Written in 1940, before the Manhattan Project, the story is a surprising prediction of a peace imposed upon the world by the United States which has achieved a monopoly of radioactive dust, produced from uranium isotope 235. The character in the story corresponding to Gen. Groves becomes world dictator. In insisting upon unconditional surrender to preventive war, this character says:

"There are a lot of good people who are internationalists these days. Nine out of ten of them are soft in the head and the tenth is ignorant. If we set up a world-wide democracy, what will the electorate be? Take a look at the facts: Four hundred million Chinese with no more concept of voting and citizen responsibility than a flea. Three hundred million Hindus who aren't much better indoctrinated. God knows how many in the Eurasian Union who believes in God knows what. The entire continent of Africa only semi-civilized. Eighty million Japanese who really believe that they are heaven-ordained to rule. Our Spanish-American friends who might trail along with us and might not, but who don't understand the Bill of Rights the way we think of it. A quarter of a billion people of two dozen different nationalities in Europe, all with revenge and black hatred in their hearts."

This author writing in 1940 far outdid Colliers by taking only four days to polish off the Soviet Union with his radioactivity dust.

EQUALLY plain is the injection of the usual ruling class prejudices of white supremacy and male supremacy. In a book called "The Rogue Queen" for example, a future highly advanced group of earthmen some centuries hence bring bourgeois sexual romance to a world where women are the workers and neuter in gender, ruled by an egg-laying queen with a retinue of male drones. The leader of the Earthmen recalls that Earth once had a group of Communists who,

like these ant-like people subordinated the individual completely to the community. "They had to be exterminated," he remarks.

Bradbury would put this dangerous claptrap in the same category with Gulliver's Travels and Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee, because it is imaginative and fantastic.

But between books about the space-ship imperialists, the elite earthmen, and the neo-atomania, on the one hand, and the volumes of Wells, Swift and Bellamy on the other hand, there is no basic similarity.

The fact is that these latter progressive fantastic tales have much more in common with such books as Steve Nelson's "The Volunteers" and Phillip Bonosky's "The Story of Bill McKie" because, literal and factual as the latter are, they are humanistic and truly advanced in their outlook for the building of a better world.

Nazim Hikmet

(Continued from Page 9)

determine the form. Every content must have its own form which perfectly suits it. The content being the determining element does not signify that the form has no influence on content. Between form and content the relationship is essentially dialectic.

The majority of you write poetry without rhyme. Saying that one cannot write poetry with rhyme is as much mistaken as saying that one cannot write poetry without rhyme. Both these points of view mean being tied to formalism. The rhyme is neither God nor the devil.

I MAKE ONE WISH for you: that your poetry should be read, understood and liked by the most important intellectuals who love poetry, our poetry, and on the other hand which should be liked and understood by the French worker who loves poetry, our poetry.

I will tell you an example: I was in prison when after many technical difficulties I got Aragon's book, "The Eyes of Elsa." This was a great event for me and also a happy occasion for the Turkish peasants, and workers in the prison who enjoyed the translation I did for them.

MY DEAR FRIENDS, the role of the organizer and of our poetry is very important in our combat. To make your poetry capable of playing this powerful role you must strengthen your forces by strengthening "The Group of Young Poets" on a poetic plan. You should improve the quality of your poetic work and enrich your experiences. It is not only the poet who carried the responsibility but also his poetry. The correct ideas do not lose their value by being repeated, and I would like to repeat here: The artist is the engineer of souls.

I send an affectionate kiss for your eyes which can very well have the colours, blues, blacks and mauves, but which see the world in the same light.

NAZIM HIKMET.

Musicians

(Continued from Page 7)

Band has been playing Copland's music.

ROY HARRIS aroused the ire of the McCarthyites in the State Department by his composition of the famed "Stalingrad Symphony." Harris, like millions throughout the world, was enthused by the classic victory of the Soviet Army over the Nazis at Stalingrad on the Volga. The composer's musical memorial to that great victory over brutal Nazism is now, according to the McCarthyites, his crime.

Just what have been the specific "crimes" of the late George Gershwin, Bernstein, Sessions, Randall Thompson and Virgil Thompson has not been announced by the State Department Security Office.

Under Directive 803, the International Information Administration must now submit to security officer McLeod a list of authors and composers whose work is proposed for the overseas libraries, the Voice of America or in State Department movies. All must be cleared by the security office before the works go overseas in any of the above three forms.

THIS LATEST BANNING of the works of the musicians deprives an estimated 38,544,700 persons said to visit the U. S. libraries each year from becoming acquainted with the works of America's leading contemporary composers.

Since McCarthy began his rampage against American culture, the State Department set up four categories that are exempted from the special security screening:

- Those who died prior to the Russian Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

- American "statesmen," including Presidents, cabinet officers and members of congress from the formation of the Republic.

- Standard reference work like dictionaries.

- Federal, state, municipal and United Nations documents.

ANY COMPOSER or author who does not fall into one of these classes requires "security" clearance. Adlai E. Stevenson, recent Democratic candidate for President, has not yet been approved and his writings and speeches may not now be circulated in the U. S. libraries abroad.

Under the McCarthy censorship plan, when a composer's or author's name is submitted for "security" clearance it is authorship and not contents that counts. If the composer or author has ever associated with an anti-fascist group, has said a good word about the Soviet Union, has spoken, or written favorably about socialism, his works are immediately banned.

During the last three months, nearly 100,000 titles have been awaiting clearance. Less than 50 have been approved. And the blacklist of American culture grows apace.

ADA Faces Up to Real Problems

(Continued from Page 3)

garely put the old cold-war line. If it was not clear to some of ADA's leaders it was obvious to its members in the chapters and communities. Some leaders, like Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Harvard professor, sought mightily to continue the old drum beating against Communism. But the delegates' main concern was democratic rights, peaceful alternatives and economic security.

The result was a compromise between the advocates of all-out cold war, such as Schlesinger, and those who felt the time had come for new approaches.

The foreign policy resolution which emerged from the convention was quite different, for example, from the draft resolution printed in the ADA World of March, 1953. Both favored negotiations with the USSR.

THE ORIGINAL draft, however, placed no faith in negotiations and wound up with the statement that "the present Soviet regime is the principal enemy of world peace." This was dropped from the final version which calls for "readiness at all times to negotiate with the USSR, noting that the times, 'afford, if not the possibility of a general settlement, at least the chance of reaching partial agreements.'"

As for Korea, delegates in floor discussion made it clear that they interpreted "support of the United Nations" in Korea as meaning support of the Indian resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly and which the U.S. Panmunjom negotiators have discarded.

The original draft also called for a "roll-back" of "Communism" and for the "liberation" of countries in the Socialist sphere. It was dropped from the final version. The resolution continues to speak of the threat of "Soviet aggression" and the need for military strength.

A number of delegates took the floor to oppose a section criticizing reduction of armaments expenditures. But at the insistence of Schlesinger, this section was kept in. A woman delegate from the Northwest, addressing her remarks to the platform, was applauded as she declared that, despite the resolution, the majority of people are for reductions in armaments expenditures and that the people want an "alternative to war," not continued military build-up.

THE POLITICAL policy statement stresses the independence of ADA from both old parties and calls for a "more meaningful party alignment" of liberals in both parties. Several delegates wanted this section strengthened in favor of political realignment of liberal forces but the question was deferred for further study. It pledges ADA to fight against "efforts to restrict free political discussion."

Noting its stand of "continuing opposition to Communism," the statement declared "ADA's most serious responsibility" is "to promote public understanding of and rally opposition to contrived political hysteria."

The domestic policy statement calls for protection of civil liberties; charges the government with "engineering a recession" with its attacks on labor, consumers, farmers and small business; warns against the danger of a national sales tax and urges a progressive tax program when the interests of "national security" makes it possible; support of farm prices; repeal of T-H; protection of the public domain from the giveaways; public housing and rent controls in critical areas; expansion of social security old age coverage; an end to attacks on academic freedom, including "unwarranted oaths, investigations and censorship."

IT URGED ADOPTION of a Senate cloture rule to break the filibuster, although it made no specific mention of FEPC. It also called on the President to live up to his pledge to end segregation in Washington, D. C.

A special resolution on McCarthyism blasted the Republican Party leaders for having "knuckled under" to the McCarthyites and warned Democratic leadership not to attempt to "sit out" this great

threat to the survival freedom."

The resolution also, however, made the completely false statement that the McCarthyites "have much in common" with the Communists. It said that democratic rights must be strengthened because of the "external challenge" of "Communism," failing to note that McCarthy also uses this same non-existent challenge to justify his fascist steps.

The most widely applauded speeches were those of Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) and James E. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer. Lehman, declaring that "the present danger is McCarthyism," called for unity of Americans in "unyielding resistance to this danger."

CAREY TOOK issue with some ADA leaders who thought it too soon to judge the Administration. The men in and behind the Eisenhower Administration, said Carey, "want to see organized labor either destroyed or weakened to the point of impotency." There can be no real mass liberal movement, he said, without a mass base in the labor movement.

"In the past," he went on, "ADA like organized labor has perhaps depended too much on a sympathetic administration, permitted too much of its strength and reliance to rest upon a liberal President and liberal government agencies. Some of us may have a lot to unlearn."

"Whether we like it or not, we of the liberal and labor movement are now on our own."

There was red-baiting in both Carey's and Lehman's speeches, but the main weight was on the need for a fight against McCarthyism's reaction. The only speaker who never mentioned McCarthy and acted as though labor and the common people faced no new problems in this year of 1953 was Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn). His whole speech was directed to a warning against "Communist infiltration."

MOST OF THE 800 delegates, representing 30,000 members were young people. There were few Negroes. A National Board of 23 were elected. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was elected honorary chairman, James E. Doyle, Wisconsin Democratic Party chairman, and Schlesinger were elected co-chairman. In addition 12 Board members will be designated by unions.

The strength of ADA is as much in the influence it wields as in its organizational size. And this influence comes from the fact that most of its leaders are former prominent New Dealers or trade union officials.

The overwhelming majority of its members and followers, it was made clear at the convention, look to ADA to use that influence on the side of peace, democratic and civil rights and economic progress. Its effectiveness as such an instrument will depend on how soon it stops fighting McCarthyite domestic and foreign policy on the ground favored by McCarthy—the grounds of "anti-Communism."

THERE CAN be no freedom except in freedom for all, including the Communists. There can be no real peace except through abandoning incitements to war and through peaceful negotiations for peaceful coexistence of capitalist and Socialist countries. There can be no real economic progress except through unity of all labor and the majority of the people against the attacks of big business and the burdens of war economy.

Modern history—especially of Germany and Italy—has repeatedly proved this lesson. Will some of ADA's top leaders learn it in time?

Show N.Y. Can Reach Sub Goals

A DETAILED SURVEY of its experience in The Worker circulation campaign thus far has convinced the New York Freedom of the Press Committee that there is no objective reason why the goals it has set for itself in this campaign cannot be reached.

These goals of 13,000 Worker subs and 1,500 for the Daily Worker are slightly higher than New Yorkers obtained in the campaign of 1952.

True, repression has become more severe, the Committee found, but all experience showed that the spirit of resistance to this repression and to the anti-labor, anti-Negro policies of the Eisenhower-Dewey and Impellitteri Administrations has been rising.

Thus, some 85 percent of the readers reached were renewing their subs, many former readers were resubscribing and in the few places where efforts were made to reach new readers, they were getting favorable response.

The Committee noted that in one area where the campaign had been organized properly and had received the attention of the readership—in the Chelsea area of Manhattan—the goal set, though relatively high—had been reached within a month's time. Elsewhere, it was found, the readership had not joined the campaign to the same degree as in the past.

Among electrical workers, there was little activity for some time

after the campaign opened, and it floundered. Then some of the paper's devoted supporters took hold, rapidly involved many other readers, and obtained some 80 subs, to reach 80 percent of the goal of 100.

Among distributive workers, too, the start was slow. But once it got going, The Worker supporters came through with more than 400 subs, and are plugging away to reach their target of 550.

One group of readers in the Lower Bronx started the campaign with a bang, but then dropped it while still short of their goal of 60. They picked it up again a couple of weeks ago, and went over the top in short order. They are now seeking another 10, above the goal.

These, and many other such experiences, encouraged the committee to renew the fight for subscription goals in New York. The past couple of weeks have been occupied with preliminaries, and now it is felt that the way has been cleared for some intensive campaigning until June 15.

Outside New York, the campaign has been almost at a standstill though many areas are still far from goals. Overall, some 60 percent of the 19,000 Worker goal for the nation has been achieved, or 11,312 Worker subs; and over 2,500—or 84 percent—for the Daily Worker. Here are the standings by area:

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	396	103	100	112	112
Rocky Mt. Area	50	25	50	15	18	107
Illinois	1750	1292	74	250	248	99
Indiana	100	40	40	35	21	60
Iowa	25	18	72	25	11	44
Maryland	150	118	77	100	103	103
Michigan	400	283	65	150	89	59
Minnesota	250	165	66	150	47	31
Mo.-Kansas City	75	48	64	35	29	78
Montana	50	36	72	15	3	20
New England	450	400	89	175	112	64
New Jersey	1000	791	79	200	179	90
Ohio	400	191	47	100	95	95
Eastern Pennsylvania	600	382	63	200	137	68
Western Pennsylvania	50	58	112	30	41	136
West Virginia	20	70	350	3	3	100
Wisconsin	150	83	55	75	41	54
Southern States	180	139	77	100	70	70
Miscellaneous		216			194	
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	4611	76	1500	1551	103
New York State	13000	6701	52	1500	975	65
Total - National	19000	11312	60	3000	2526	84

ALP MEMO TO DEWEY CITES 'ORGY' OF RENT INCREASES

In a memorandum submitted to Gov. Dewey, the American Labor Party declared yesterday that "it is imperative that the repeal of the rent increase law be included in your call for the forthcoming special session of the legislature, in order to halt a veritable orgy of rent increases by the real estate interests."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, alleged in a memorandum that during April alone, the Temporary State Housing Rent Commission granted a total of 16,334 rent increases throughout the state, and 700 evictions were

authorized. "The official statistics for April," Schutzer said, "demonstrate the unfair, unjustifiable operations of the law, even before the increases took effect of May 1. These statistics show the following:"

	Accepted or Granted
Rent Increases	4276
Vol. 2 year leases	4276
To bring earnings to 6 percent on Assessed value	45
Increased Costs	188
Increased Occupancy	676
Hotels—N.Y.C. and Buffalo	274
Added service, etc.	10668
Substantial rehabilitation, etc.	209

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Dewey 'Coalition' Plot Shows Fear of Tide Against the Machine

By MICHAEL SINGER

IF PROOF WERE NEEDED that the people's movement to wrest City Hall from the bipartisan machine grip was beginning to roll, recent "coalition" drum-beating by Big Business editors and old-guard political bosses provides it. Seldom has a municipal election year offered such a cynical example of phrase-mongering and demagoguery by frightened politicians as this mayoralty campaign.

Last week the New York Times, an ardent supporter of Gov. Dewey and his rock 'em and sock 'em fiscal program, suddenly called for a "genuine fusion movement" that embraces all groups that might be interested in reviving a La Guardia type of vigorous clean-up administration.

The next day Republican leader, Tom Curran, of New York County announced a "reactivization" plan for the GOP machine to provide the basis for a "good government" victory next November. Immediately after that William C. Chanler, chairman of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee, a Dewey "reform" group, jumped on the bandwagon with a "Return to Good Government" pronouncement and an appeal to the Liberal Party to join forces for a "coalition" ticket that will rescue the city from the hideous management.

Among top Democratic machine leaders similar "coalition" talk is heard.

THESE "independent," "good government," "reform" and "coalition" enticements from the most arrogant and reactionary agents of the Chase National Bank, Gov. Dewey and the higher fare camp, tell a significant story.

It is a new wrinkle in local politics attesting to the deep bipartisan machine fears of electoral independence next November and rising tides of real coalition activity among all sections of the electorate. The Dewey brain-trusters and their stooges in the Democratic Party are desperately striving to divert this coalition ripple from becoming a people's flood which will sweep away the Dewey-Impellitteri Administration, and once and for all the Big Business domination of municipal politics, and restore to City Hall the "La Guardia type" of government based on an alliance with Labor, the Negro people, mass organizations and civil service employees.

It is revealing that none of the reactionary "coalition" tub-thumpers ever cite by name or suggestion the core of a people's electoral front. They never call on the CIO, AFL or Independent unions to join with them; they never appeal to the NAACP or the Negro church organizations to unite with them; they reject the mass Jewish and minority groups,



GOV. DEWEY

the big community and fraternal bodies, the bulk of tenant movements; in short, they use clever "coalition" bait to defeat coalition.

THE WALL ST. concept of "independence" is to lure voters, disgusted and disillusioned with the Impellitteri and aroused against the Dewey program, behind such Democrats as a District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, who is tied to the Dewey machine. It sets up smokecreens behind a Republican "liberal" such as Rep. Jacob K. Javits. It throws out the possibility of electing an "independent" like Myles M. McDonald, Brooklyn D.A., notorious for his anti-Negro and anti-labor policies and linked to the Farley hierarchy in the Democratic camp.

But anyone who has stood up to the Dewey-Impellitteri conspiracy, who has opposed the higher fare Transit Authority, campaigned against the 15 percent rent gouge, assailed the new consumer taxes and denounced McCarthyism, is taboo to these phony "fusionists."

Not even a Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, wedded as he is to the Democratic machine and a reliable aide to Bronx Boss Ed Flynn, can win organization backing for his mayoralty aspirations so long as he flirts with the opposition to the Transit Authority, and Borough President Robert F. Wagner, committed against the higher fare, is virtually doomed as a party nominee.

The strong anti-Dewey and anti-Impellitteri position taken by Council President Rudolph Halley, is, of course, the most galling campaign obstacle to both machines. Halley's fight against the fare rise, the rent gouge and the general bipartisan tax conspiracy, helped put Council Democrats on the spot to the extent that Earl Brown and Sam Davis, Manhattan Democrats, either voted against or abstained from supporting the Dewey-Impel-

litteri expense budget.

THERE ARE fluid potentials for coalition in such political demonstrations against the most flagrant Big Business attacks on the people's living standards.

The report that the Republicans may endorse Hogan, even if named by the Democrats, should spur immediate and energetic action by every element interested in blasting the old-guard political grip on City Hall. While the Times talks of "executive" and "management talents" for "coalition" nomination and both major parties conspire to hoodwink the public with "independents" who are nothing but tools of the machines and the banks, Labor has yet to boldly demand a candidate forthrightly dedicated to the interests of the great majority of the people.

So long as the Labor movement and its allies refrains from vigorously entering into the political discussions now going on in the major parties, from insisting on labor candidates, from preparing for primary struggles against higher fare, higher rent, higher tax machine candidates, the people's coalition movement will lag.

MEBA Voting On Merger with AFL Pilots

Members of the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., are voting on a proposal to merge their union with the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots.

A statement issued by the MEBA executive committee said the engineers and MMP had "re-affirmed the program of mutual assistance and cooperation contained in the jointly adopted Jan. 26 resolution, and decided to submit the program to referendum votes of both unions for an expression of opinion of the membership."

MEBA started its referendum in early May and the other union was also expected to begin polling its members. Mailed with the MEBA ballots was a covering letter that pledged cooperation between the two unions through joint executive committee meetings and through joint effort on contracts, "economic actions" and welfare plans.

PUBLIC HEARING

"Are We Subversive?"

Atty.-Gen. Brownell says: Yes!

Hear Our Witnesses

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JOHN J. ABT

PEGGY DENNIS

ESTHER JACKSON

ALBERT KAHN

You Decide

THURSDAY, JUNE 4

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306 W. 52d St.

8:30 P.M. • Sub. 50c

Admission: FAMILIES OF SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Will Peace Bring a Depression?

A Public Discussion (with audience participation)

Peace, Jobs—Can We Have Both?

Wednesday, June 3

Cornish Arms Hotel

311 W. 23rd St.

Admission 50c

• Thomas Richardson

Director, American Peace Crusade

• Clifford Cameron

Business Manager, UP No. 418

• Sidney Gluck

Economist, Business Man

Sponsored by N.Y. Peace Council of American Peace Crusade
115 West Third Street SU 7-4000

LOUISIANA FLOODS left 1,500 homeless as the Red River spilled over its banks and flooded Pineville and Alexandria in central Louisiana. Here rescue workers help families get out some of their household goods.

350 Urge FEPC Passage in 1953

HARRISBURG.—Three hundred and fifty delegates who attended the statewide rally for passage of a fair employment practice law last Monday, heard Gov. Fine attempt to shift the responsibility for the delay in enacting FEPC from himself to the legislature.

The Governor was the principal speaker at the rally, May 25, where delegates from civic, religious, and fraternal groups, and both CIO and AFL unions met in a giant one-day lobby on behalf of House Bill 1165. This measure would establish a state law forbidding job discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion.

The rally was part of a continuing campaign by groups throughout the state to win the FEPC law.

Even as Fine spoke, House Bill 1165, which has Fine's endorsement, remained bottled up in the House Labor Committee. This committee is headed by Rep. Edward M. Young of Grove City, a Republican machine man, who has declared that FEPC will have to wait until tax matters are straight-

ened out. This is considered a dodge because FEPC has nothing to do with tax measures, and the tax snarl will occupy the legislature until it closes. Gov. Fine's messages of support for FEPC have not been coupled with action to place the support of key Republican legislators behind it.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Fall of Berlin." Black and white documentary of the Red Army's battle that smashed Hitler's citadel. Filmed at the front. Two showings Friday, Saturday, Sunday starting at 8:30 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 to members, \$1.25 to non-members.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 220 W. 50th St., presents Sat., May 30, 8:30 p.m. movie and dance, W. G. Fields, "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." Dancing and social after the movie, candlelit tables, refreshments.

PREMIERE PERFORMANCE—new musical work—"We Fight Back Singing," by Student Composer, Chorus and Ensemble. Dancing, Food, Fun, Sat., May 30, Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 18th St.) Contr. \$1.

18th C.D. LYL invites you to a party to raise funds for legal defense of victims of civil rights cases. Refreshments, entertainment, dancing, Sat., May 30, 9 p.m. at 29 E. 114th St. Donation \$1.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Fall of Berlin." Black and white documentary of the Red Army's battle that smashed Hitler's citadel. Filmed at the front. Two showings Friday, Saturday, Sunday starting at 8:30 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 to members, \$1.25 to non-members.

Sunday Brooklyn

FORUM ON JAZZ versus Be-Bop. Speakers: Abner Berry, Abdullah, tenor sax, artist, Roosevelt Ward, Sun., May 31, 7:30 p.m., at 434 Nostrand Ave. Sponsored by Bedford-Stuyvesant LYL.

Accord, N.Y.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN. Chelsea ALP's exciting Decoration Day Weekend—May 29-31. Tennis, swimming, dancing, fine food, wonderful people, Bob Claiborne and his guitar. At Chait's, Accord, N.Y. Only \$20 (including transportation) for 3 fun packed days. For reservations call WA 4-2565, 8:30-10 p.m. Coming

BALALAIKA, directed by Jack Herman. Sat., June 6, 2715 86th St., B'klyn. Russian, Israeli, Yiddish music and songs. Folk and Social dancing. Free Food. Contr. \$1.25. Exciting, gay, different.

New Jersey

MEET OUR NEW SOCIAL STAFF on Decoration Day weekend. Folk and Social Dancing, sports, entertainment. Good food, reasonable rates. Reserve early. B'klyn. Gump Corp., Midvale, N.J. Tel. 69-4200.

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220 WEST 50th STREET

Present Sat., May 30, 8:45 P.M.

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W. G. Fields

"Never Give a Sucker an Even Break"

Dancing and social after the movie

Candlelit Tables • Refreshments

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Webster Hall — 119 E. 11 St.

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